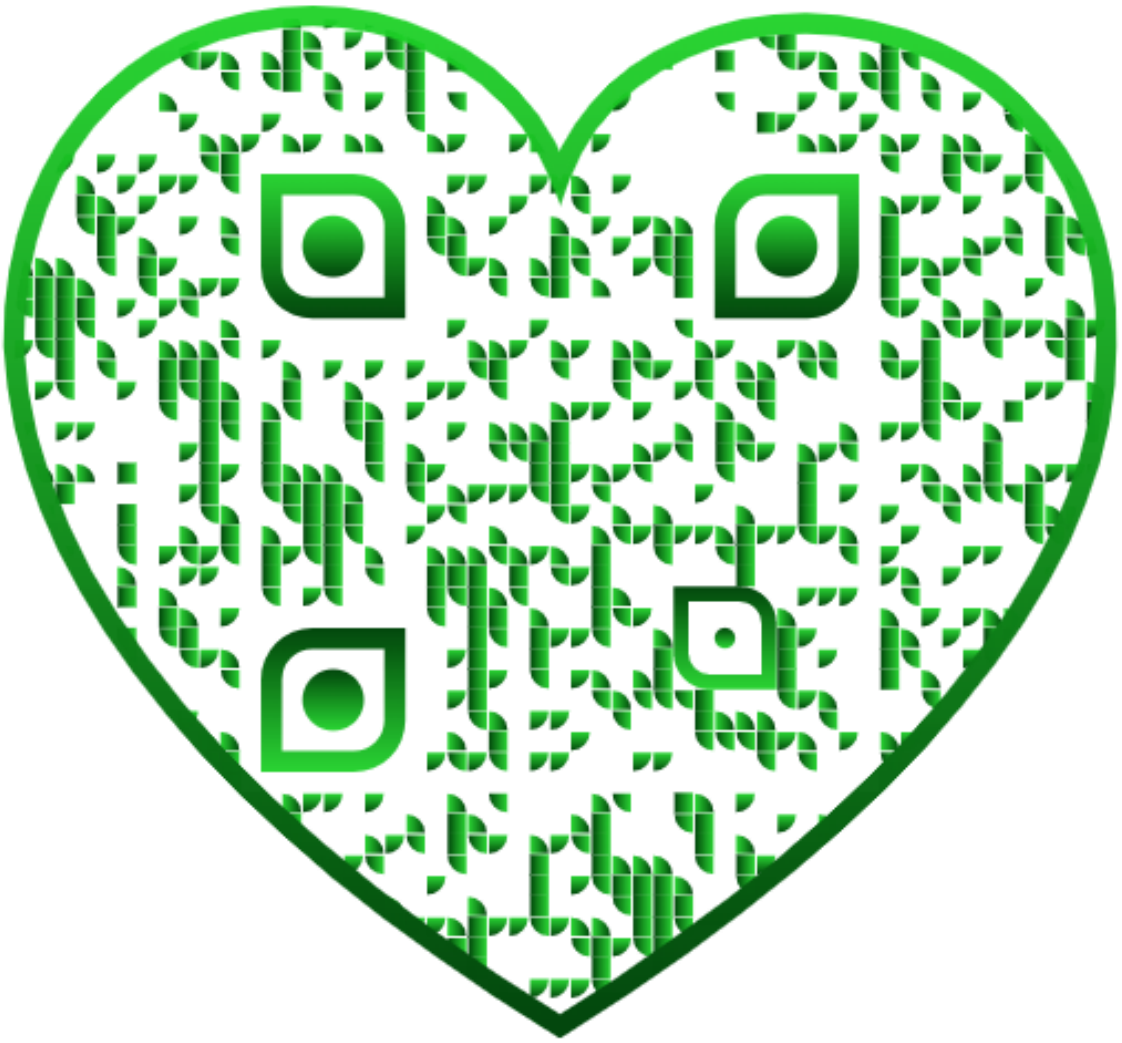
Planet X The Awakening is Now

Dr Claudia Albers PhD



Chapter 1
It all started with Red Sunsets

Allow me to introduce myself, my name is Dr. Claudia Albers, I am a planet x researcher, and this is my story. I was born in the small country of Mozambique, in east Africa to Portuguese parents. Life in Mozambique was peaceful and carefree, with trips to the beach, all year round. During the many trips to the beach I noticed the curved horizon, where the ocean meets the sky. I also enjoyed observing the ships coming into Port and how they seemed to get taller as they approached. I started to understand at that point that the earth was curved. I enjoyed understanding the world I lived in, and the physics behind it. I also enjoyed observing the Moon and the Sun. I would get up before sunrise every day, in order to observe the Sun appear in the sky. I did this from the time I was 5 years old. I was not like other children, as I think my mom seemed to like the dolls she bought for me, more than I did. Fortunately, my mom also thought that books were important and read me bedtime stories, ever since I can remember. When I was 6 years old, she bought me a book that had a profound impact on my life. It was a book on astronomy. I read the book over and over again, and was so fascinated with it that I decided that I wanted to be an astronomer. I still remember that the book said that if you wanted to be an astronomer, you had to study physics and mathematics at a university. When I was 9 years old, I decided that I needed a telescope, and so I got my mom to buy me the two lenses I needed, through our optometrist, who was a friend of the family. I managed to mount them and built my own telescope.

A few years later, as a 17 year old and living in South Africa, I was

about to begin my first year at the university. At registration, I was asked if I wanted to major in physics or chemistry, and I, remembering that I wanted to become an astronomer, immediately responded that I wanted to major in physics. Unfortunately, though the University of the Witwatersrand, where I was enrolling, did not offer an astronomy program, so I ended up doing a PhD in Theoretical Physics. I was a very diligent student and was awarded two gold medals, in the course of my studies, for being at the top of my class. Even though I was not able to study astronomy directly, my interest in it continued and was fed by my reading countless books on cosmology in first year. In second year, I did a project that involved the astronomical observation of Saturn's rings, and in my Honors year of study, I remember thoroughly enjoying a course on Cosmology and Stellar Evolution.

After my PhD graduation, I spent a few years looking after my children. My youngest child was born with cerebral palsy and she required my full attention for quite a few years. However, in the year 2000, I started my lecturing career at the same university where I had been a student. I quickly gained a passion for training future physicists, and even did a second Master's degree, this one in Science Education. My teaching career was however cut short, in 2017, because of my research into Planet X. Even though I had planned to always remain anonymous, somehow it became known who I was and where I worked, after which a certain amateur astronomer named Scott Ferguson emailed the University, where I worked, complaining about my research. I was placed under investigation and so began my time of persecution.

I ended up deciding to simply leave with whatever meager pension money I had collected up to that point in time, and start a new life in the United States whilst continuing my research into Planet X.

My research journey into the Planet X phenomenon started in June of 2016. At the time, I was living in South Africa, where the crime rate is so high that I did not feel safe taking my daily walk in the streets. Instead, I walked around the circular road in the gated community where I was living. I usually took those walks at sunset. I started noticing that the sky looked very red at sunset. The clouds above my head were very red at certain times, as the sun was going down. I had taught my first year students the theory behind the colors we observe in the sun, sky and clouds, and I knew that this was not normal. Day after day, I wondered how it was possible for clouds to look so red, when they were so far away from the setting Sun. The only explanation I could come up with was that a red light emitting object, close to the Sun, was illuminating the earth's atmosphere. But how could this be even possible? At the time this explanation seemed a difficult thing to accept, so it did not lead to further investigation on my part.

Then I started noticing that the sky looked red along the horizon, at sunset, both in the west and the east. This I knew was impossible, the Sun can only be in the west, at sunset, it cannot be in the east. So if the sky looked red in the east at sunset, another star had to be close enough to the earth to illuminate the earth's atmosphere, and this star had to be emitting red light. Now, this second piece of evidence I just could not ignore. At this time, I realized that something extraordinary must be happening in the Solar System.

In addition, to the two red light observations that were happening, one day as I was taking my daily walk I caught a fleeting sight of an object in the sky that was not the Sun or the Moon. It got quickly covered with clouds but I knew that I had seen something that was not supposed to be there, and at this point I decided to look on the internet and see if other people were observing the same phenomena. And thus started my own investigations, into

what was going on in the Solar System.

And now, l will begin to discuss the scientific principles behind the evidence for the presence of planet X in the Solar System. By planet x, I refer to the unknown object or objects that are causing the many strange phenomena in our Solar System and on Earth. First of all, the Sun emits white light, so outside the earth's atmosphere the Sun looks white to us. But inside the earth's atmosphere, the Sun looks yellow. The reason for that is that the earth's atmosphere scatters or removes blue light from sunlight.

Clouds are made out of tiny droplets of water, which scatter all frequencies of sunlight equally. All the frequencies of sunlight, or white light, can be divided into 3 main colors: red, green and blue. Now, if we combine green and blue we get cyan, if we combine red and blue we get magenta, and if we combine green and red, we get yellow. When all three primary colors are combined we get white light. Figure 1.1 illustrates this. Thus, since clouds scatter all frequencies of light equally, they usually look white (see figure 1.2). However, the atmosphere scatters mainly blue light, which is why the sky looks blue, most of the time, and the Sun looks pale yellow, from the surface of the Earth. When you remove blue, you are left with red and green, which combined yields yellow, as seen from figure 1.1. At sunset, the sunlight goes through more atmosphere, which then starts scattering green as well as all the blue, so the Sun looks redder, whilst the atmosphere looks pale cyan (see figure 1.3). At least, it would, if everything was normal on Earth. But things were far from normal, it also became obvious that this was one of the most closely guarded secrets in the world. In fact, towards the end of my lecturing career, I felt that I was being irradiated, so that I would suddenly feel faint whilst lecturing. I had never felt anything like this, until after it became known in the Planet X community who I was.

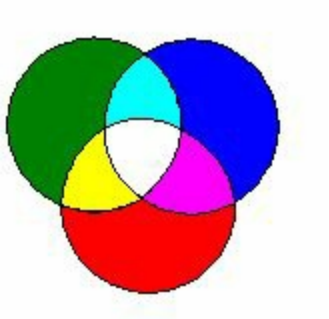


Figure 1.1. Combining the three different primary colors of light produces other colors, cyan from combining blue and green, yellow from combining red and green, and magenta from combining red and blue. When all 3 primary colors are combined equally, white light is produced

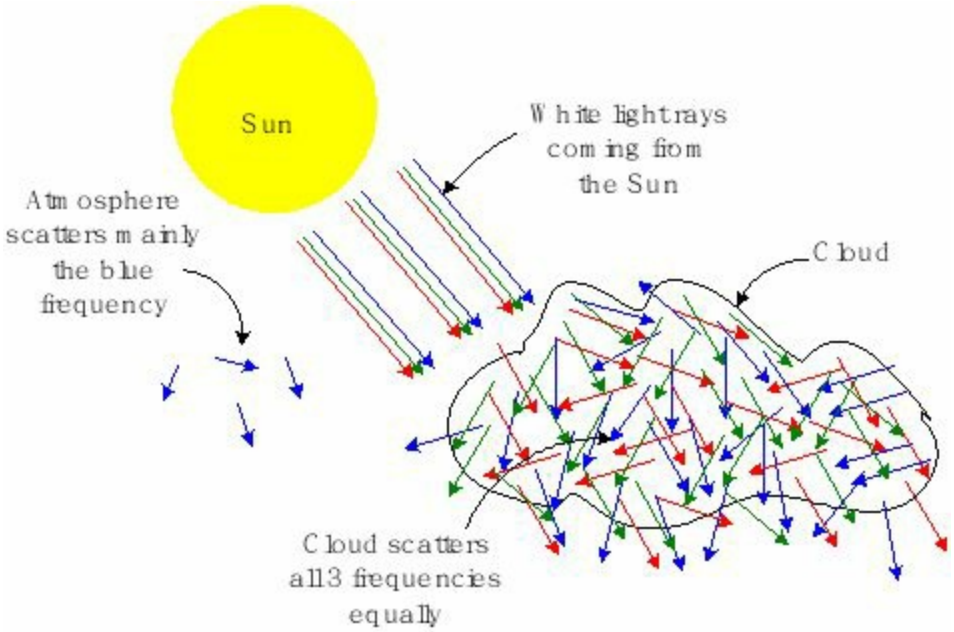

Sun
White light rays coming from the Sun
Atmosphere scatters mainly the blue frequency
Cloud
Cloud scatters all 3 frequencies equally

Figure 1.2. White light from the Sun is made up of 3 main frequencies, which are equally scattered by cloud made up of small droplets of water. Thus cloud looks white. The atmosphere, which is mainly made up of nitrogen molecules, scatters the blue frequency more than the other 2 frequencies. So the sky looks blue.

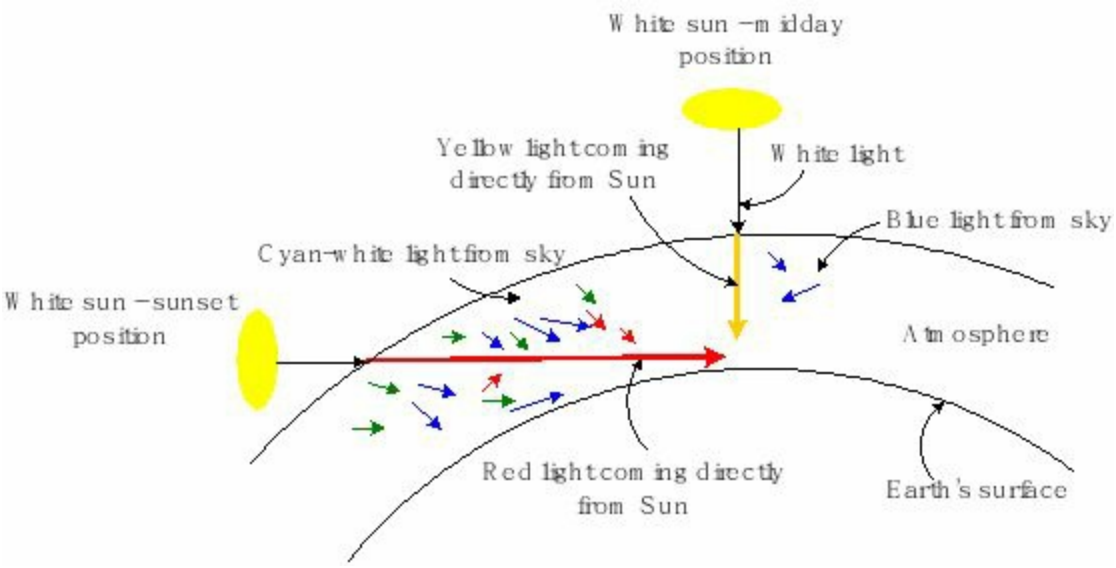


Figure 1.3. With the Sun in the midday position, it looks yellow and the sky blue. With the Sun in the sunset position, it looks red and the sky cyan-white.

Now, clouds can look grey when the water droplets, making up clouds, get larger, because less sunlight is able to penetrate them. Also, clouds that are between an observer and the Sun, in its sunset position, can look reddish. However, the clouds have to be very close to the Sun's sunset position. So, clouds have to be very close to the horizon, when the Sun is setting, in order to look red. Figure 1.4 illustrates the different cloud position that allows clouds to look red. Only cloud directly between the observer and the setting Sun can look red. Clouds above the observer are still being illuminated by white sunlight, far from the sunset position, and cannot therefore look red. There is no natural mechanism for clouds, far from the setting Sun, to look red unless they are being illuminated by a red light source, other than the Sun.

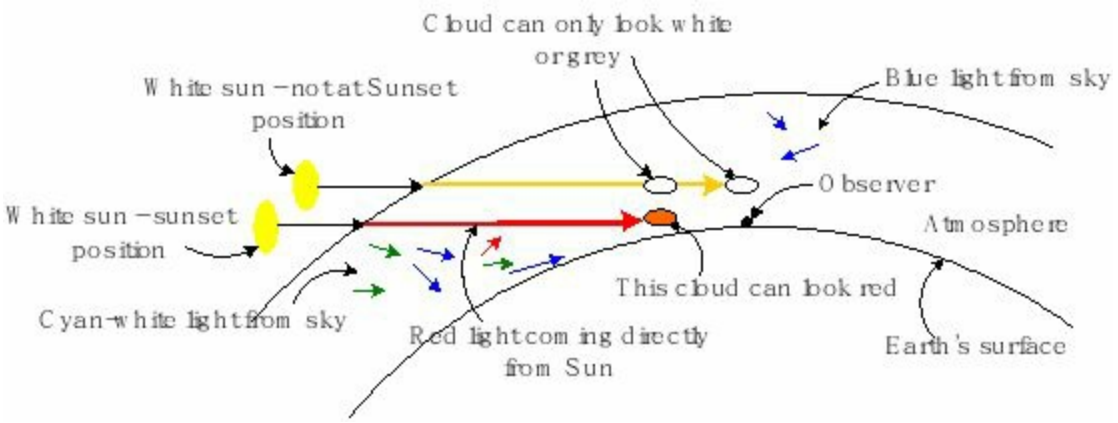


Figure 1.4. Clouds close to the horizon and close to the Sun's sunset position can look red. But clouds above the Sun's position or above the observer cannot look red, as they are still being illuminated by white light.

In the same way, it is also impossible for the Sun to look yellow, close to the horizon, and at the same time, the atmosphere or clouds, close to the Sun, to look red. If the Sun is still yellow, there is only yellow light to illuminate the atmosphere and clouds, close to the Sun's position, and these should therefore look yellow as well. This is illustrated in figure 1.5 below. If they look red, it means that the atmosphere has to be illuminated by red light, and this red light cannot be coming from the Sun. Therefore, there must be another object emitting red light. And since only stars can emit light, this means that another star, a red light emitting star has to be illuminating the earth's atmosphere.

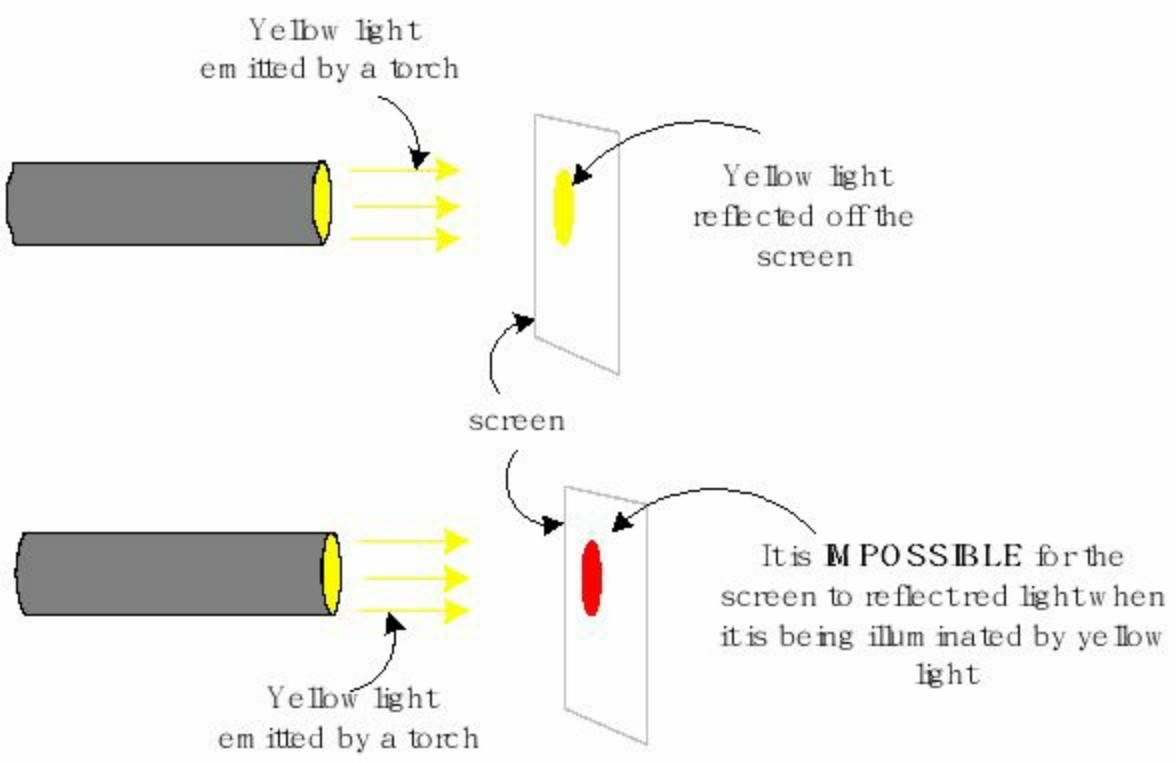


Figure 1.5. When yellow light comes from a source, such as a torch, there is only yellow light to be reflected off a screen. It is not possible for the light reflected by the screen to be red light.

Now, in my mind I formed an image of what was actually happening and that was that there must be a red light emitting star that followed the Sun and that as the Sun went down at Sunset, it was still high enough to illuminate the Earth's atmosphere. This is illustrated in figure 7 below.

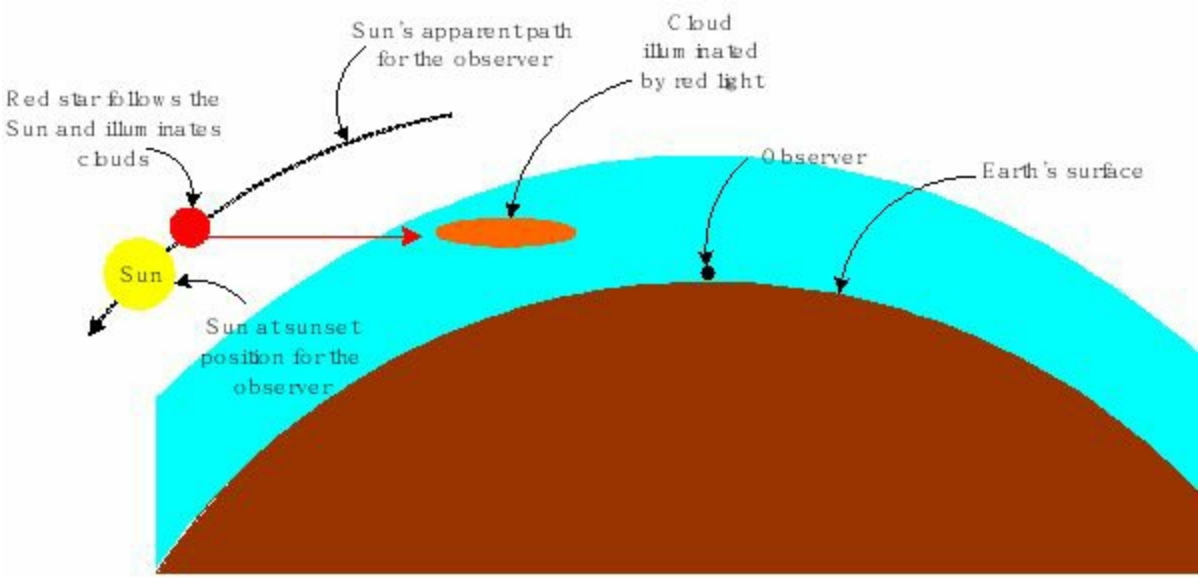


Figure 1.6. Illustration of how a red light emitting star, following the Sun would be able to illuminate the earth's atmosphere, at sunset, and thus produce red clouds often seen at that time.

Now, the star would still illuminate the earth's atmosphere at other times, but the red light would possibly not be as noticeable, as the Sun's much stronger light emission would make it difficult to discern. But at sunset, when sunlight from the Sun does not illuminate the atmosphere as brightly, it would become discernible.

After realizing that something very strange was happening in the solar system, I started looking online for other people that were observing the same phenomena and this is when I came across the Youtube channel WSO, run by Steve Olson. I started watching this channel and looking at the images Steve showed in his videos and to his explanations. How I got involved is the subject of the next chapter.

Chapter 2

Lens Flares and Sun Simulators

Once I observed the red clouds, at sunset, and had had the fleeting view of an unknown object in the sky, I started looking on the internet for traces of other people also seeing these same very strange phenomena. I came across the Youtube channel WSO and I started watching daily. I found all the photographs shown very interesting and the explanations for what was being seen also very interesting. I started to understand that some people believed that a certain star system was supposed to be coming into our solar system, and I thought that this might explain the extra illumination of the atmosphere, which was so obvious at sunset.

After a few weeks of watching this Youtube channel, they made a video in which he mentioned that gravitational lensing might be responsible for some of what was being seen in photographs, namely various unknown objects close to the Sun, and appearing in various cameras around the world, as well as Sun halos. I knew that was not possible because gravitational lensing is a very long distance effect. In other words, the effect is only apparent at galactic distances, and is usually only caused by a cluster of galaxies, not a single star. So at this time, I sent Steve an email, and told him that I didn't think that it was possible that gravitational lensing could be the cause for what was being observed.

Steve seemed to be very happy to hear from me and so I decided to try and help him understand what was going on in the Solar System. At the time, Steve was also trying to find out what was

causing the large Sun halos. I thought at the time that Sun halos might have something to do with clouds of gas accumulating around the Sun. I was on the right track but as it turned out there was much more than clouds of gas accumulating around the Sun, as we will see later on.

During this period, I was introduced to a man named Chris Potter after listening to him being interviewed by Steve Olson. I noticed that both Steve and Chris seemed to be continuously accused of showing lens flares. I felt led by God to write an article on lens flares. However, I did not write it immediately, as I fell ill for a few days. When I finally felt better, I was again led by God to write an article on lens flares, which I did. So let me now explain what lens flares are.

Figure 2.1. Lens flares appear when direct sunlight is photographed.

The lens flare produced by a lens depends off course on the object. Let us start with a simple situation: a bright orange object in the sky with no lensing system between the object and the

camera. This is illustrated in figure 1 above.

Now, when the light from this object goes through the camera lens, most of the light goes right through the lens, i.e. most of the light is transmitted by the lens. But a small percentage of that light is reflected at each air/glass interface. Here I am assuming the lens is made of glass. Figures 2.2 shows what happens to some of the light rays coming off an object as the one that appears in figure 2.1.

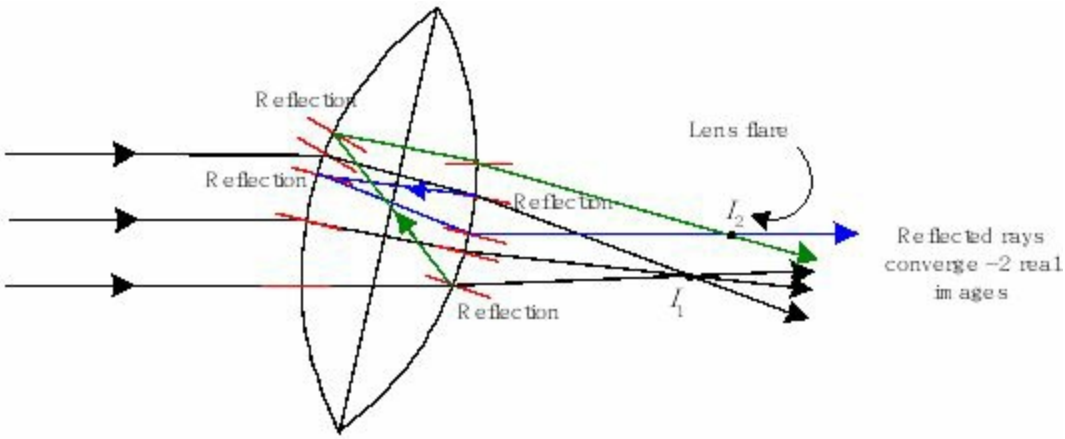


Figure 2.2. Reflected light rays form a real image (lens flare) above the main image. The main image is formed by the transmitted part (black rays) of the incident light. The lens flare is produced by the reflected part (blue and green rays) of the incident light.

Most of the light, incident on the camera lens, and coming off the orange object is transmitted through the lens (represented by the black rays). A little of the light is reflected at the air/glass interfaces, inside the camera lens (represented by the blue and green rays). The camera picks up the images produced from where the rays intersect. Where the black rays intersect we get the main image (I_1). This image will be bright because most of the light goes into producing it. Where the blue and green rays intersect, we get the secondary image (I_2). This image will not be

nearly as bright as the main image because much less light goes into producing it but since only orange light is available to be reflected by the camera lens, the secondary image will be orange as well, just not as bright as the main image, and therefore may appear to be a paler tone of orange. This secondary image is what we call a lens flare because it is produced from the light that is reflected inside the camera lens. So, the camera picks up two images, one bright and the other dim. Also, since the lens flare image (I_2) is further away from the lens, than the main image (I_1), the lens flare will actually look larger than the main image. Figure 2.3 shows what we can expect to see in a photograph produced by the camera, in this case.

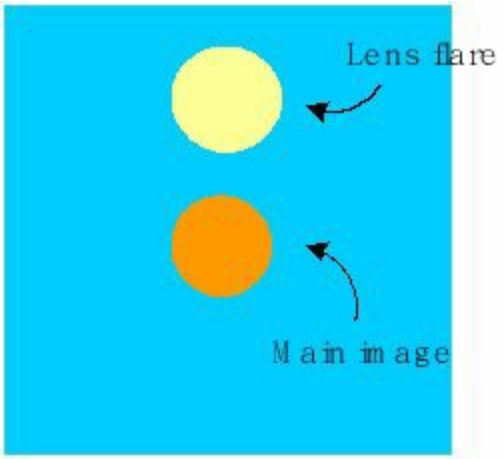


Figure 2.3. Illustration of what a photograph produced by the camera should look like: it contains a bright main image, and a dim secondary image, which is the lens flare. The lens flare is above and larger than the main image because it is above and further from the lens than the main image, in figure 2.2.

Now the lens flare and the main image are produced by the same light (the incident light) being reflected, or emitted, from the object in the sky, so both will look the same except for maybe size and brightness. Also, if there are some features on the object, in the

sky, then the lens flare would have the same features, as long as the fact that it is dimmer does not interfere with the features being visible. So, let us suppose that there is a blue stripe, through the object in the sky. Figure 2.4 illustrates what we should expect the main image, and the lens flare, to look like, in a photograph.

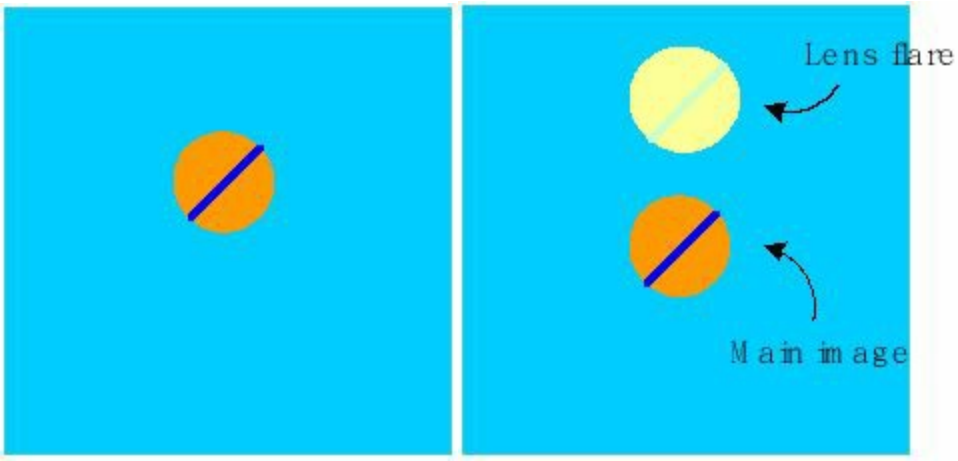


Figure 2.4. On the left: Illustration of object in the sky with a blue stripe across it. On the right: Illustration of the main image, and lens flare, we would expect to see in a photograph.

Notice that the feature on the object appears both in the main image and the lens flare, and that it is blue in both images, but is much lighter blue, in the secondary, or lens flare image. This is because the secondary image, or lens flare, is so much dimmer than the main image.

Now, if the camera lens is tilted just slightly, the secondary image, or lens flare, will move to another position as shown in figure 2.5 below. The secondary image or lens flare is formed where the reflected light rays (blue and green rays) intersect. This time, the lens flare is below the main image and it is closer to the lens, so it will be below the main image and look smaller in the photograph.

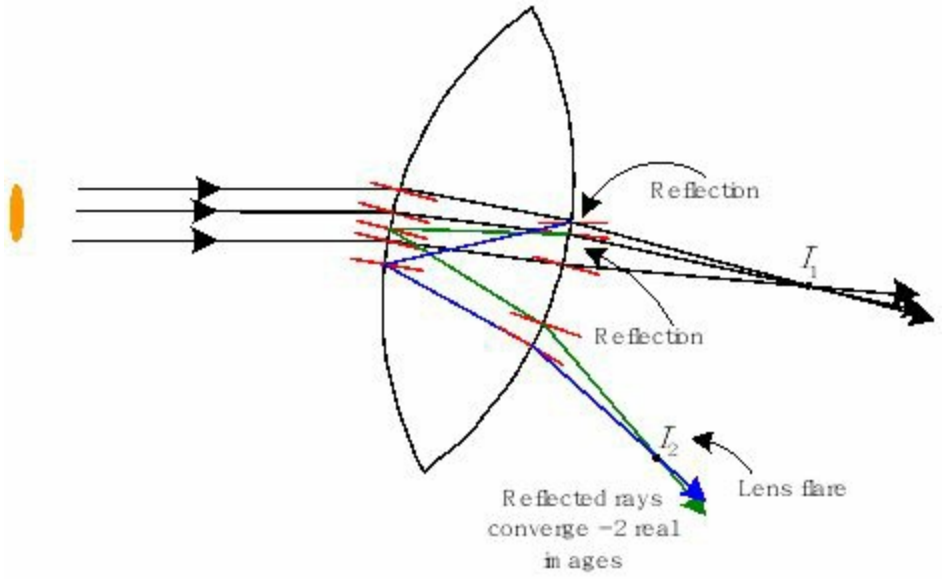


Figure 2.5. Reflected light rays form a real secondary image (lens flare) below the main image. The main image is formed by the transmitted part of the incident light. The lens flare is formed by the reflected part of the incident light.

Figure 2.6 below show what a photograph, of the object in the sky, is expected to look like in this case.

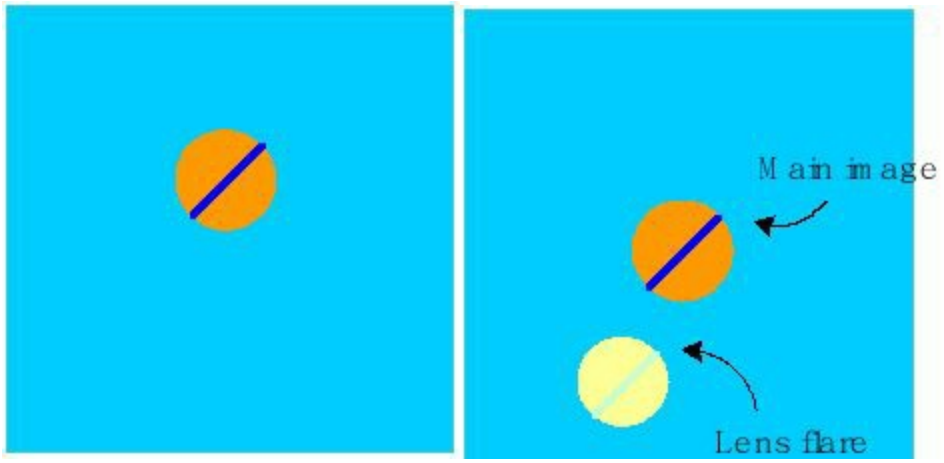


Figure 2.6. On the left: Illustration of object in the sky with a blue stripe across it. On the right: Illustration of the main image, and lens flare, we would expect to see, in a photograph, in the case of the lens flare being in the position shown in figure 2.5.

At the time that I wrote this article Chris Potter was also looking at the Sun, from the ISS and talking about it being very strange. The moment I saw it, I knew that it could not be the Sun but some kind of device. I wrote an email to him about it and also sent him the article on lens flares. He seemed extremely happy, and excited, when he received my message, and immediately made a video on it. I was happy about making a difference, but I always said from the beginning to both Steve and Chris that I wanted to remain anonymous. Chris seemed very keen to keep me anonymous, at this point, however when I made the move to the United States, I started questioning whether Chris was who he had said he was.

We know from figure 2.5 that the lens flare is supposed to be below the main image, and to be smaller and a lot dimmer than the main image. But because figure 2.5 is a two dimensional representation of the light rays, coming off the object, we are not sure where exactly below the main image. The lens flare could be a little to the left, or to the right, of the main image, so in figure 2.6, it is shown below and a little to the left. In practice, by giving the camera a slightly different tilt, and then taking a picture, we will see that the lens flare moves around the main image, and so appears in different positions, in different photographs. Figure 2.7 below illustrates the different positions, the lens flare could have, with respect to the main image, in different photographs, taken in succession, after tilting the camera with a slightly different angle. In video footage, the lens flare will appear to move continuously around the main image, as the camera is moved slightly.

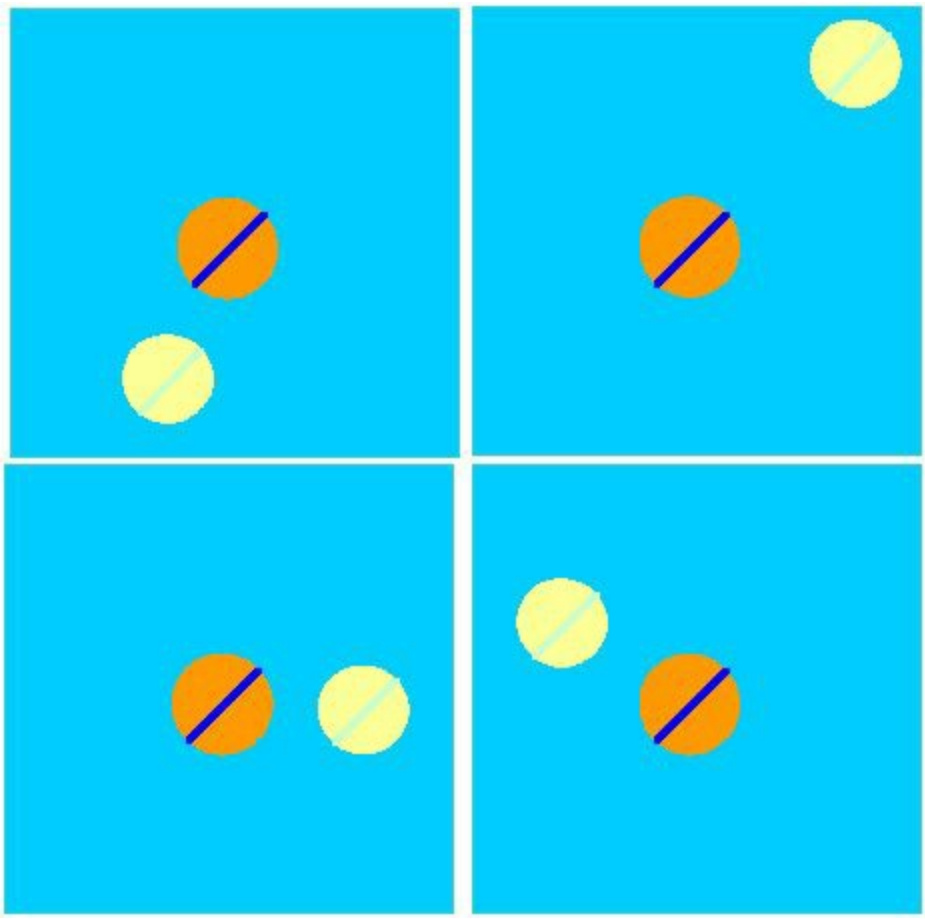


Figure 2.7. Illustration of the different positions the lens flare could appear in, as the camera lens is tilted to slightly different angles.

Now, it is possible to have more than one lens flare produced by the same object, in the sky, but this image would be a tertiary image, and it would be much dimmer than the secondary image, so dim, in fact, that it is unlikely that it would be visible at all. But if we are taking a photograph, through a telescope, which has more than one lens, we would expect to get a secondary image of one object in the sky, from each of the lenses through which the incident light, from the object in the sky, goes through. So if there are three lenses, two from the telescope and one from the camera, we may be able to see three secondary images and therefore three lens flares, in the resulting photograph. Figure 2.8 below

illustrates what these three lens flares may look like.

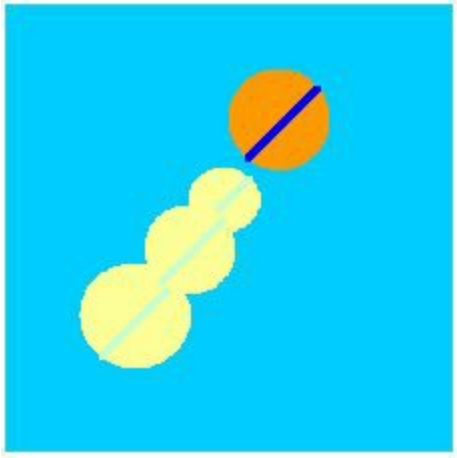


Figure 2.8. Illustration of the three different lens flares that may be produced by the incident light, coming from the object in the sky and being reflected inside each of the three lenses. These lens flares are all secondary images. Tertiary images are expected to be too dim to be visible.

Since a lens flare is a secondary image of a real object, the fact that a lens flare appears in a photograph means that there is a real object, which corresponds to that lens flare. In an image of the Sun, the Sun may look yellow, and an object may appear to the right of the Sun, which may appear blue. Now, the blue object is not likely to be a lens flare of the Sun, as they have different colors. Therefore there has to be a real object that looks exactly the same as the lens flare, except that it is not as bright.

During this time, Steve Olson and R Wayne Steiger were also trying to understand the device that was seen in ISS cameras. I started to understand therefore that the reason why the objects causing the sky color anomalies were not as visible, as they should be, was that certain devices, such as Sun simulators, lenses and shields were being used, both in orbit, and inside the earth's atmosphere, to hide them.

Thus, the lens flare story is further complicated by the various devices, in orbit, around the Earth, with the purpose of hiding the truth of what is happening in the sky and in the Solar system, from the earth's inhabitants. Thousands and thousands of photographs have been taken, in recent years, of symmetric light sources, with different geometric shapes, in the sky. These light sources are not yellow as our natural sun is supposed to be, inside earth's atmosphere but, a lot of the time, they are white with a magenta outline. These thousands of photographs cannot lie, the Sun is not hexagonal (6 sided), heptagonal (7 sided) or octagonal (eight sided), in shape, as these light sources are. Our Sun is spherical and looks like a circle from the surface of the earth. So these light sources are devices or Sun simulators. Figure 2.9 below shows a symmetric source of light. Because its outline is not a circle but either a hexagonal or a heptagonal, it cannot be natural and therefore cannot be the Sun. This object is not actually a single light source but is probably made up of different light sources, one type being magenta colored. Positioning magenta colored light sources around the white central light source, may explain the magenta colored light sources seen in the photographs, in figure 2.8.

Figure 2.9. White and magenta symmetric, but definitely not spherical, light source, in the sky, which must be artificial, and

therefore a Sun simulator.

Notice that the light source does not seem to have a sharp outline. The reason for that is that it is not in focus, and the reason why it is not in focus, is that the Sun simulators, do not usually operate, on their own. There are usually lens systems placed between the Sun simulators and the surface of the earth.

Figure 2.10 below shows two images where rings can be seen in the sky. The most logical explanation for this phenomenon is that there are lens systems in a low earth orbit, making everything in the sky beyond the lenses out of focus. So the artificial light sources (Sun and Moon simulators) are out of focus and so are the objects (planets and stars) that they are trying to hide. But the clouds are below the lens systems and so are in focus. In both these photographs we see very unnatural shapes in the sky. These are likely to be part of the whole system of devices, in space, close to the earth, used to keep the Earth's inhabitants fooled.

Figure 2.11 shows an image from the ISS. The light source is not yet in view, so there is nothing to create lens flares, yet we see a great multitude of symmetrical and therefore artificial objects, in the space beyond the ISS. Some may be lens flares of other objects, but at least some of these images must be of real objects. A lot of the objects seem to be square in shape (some examples are indicated by red arrows). Are these parts of the system of Sun simulators, holographic projectors, and lenses that hide the natural objects that have invaded the Solar system? All these objects must have cost money and resources to produce, and place outside the earth's atmosphere. They must therefore have an important purpose, and I think it is extremely likely that most of these objects are indeed there to hide things from people on the surface

Figure 2.10. Concentric rings in the sky suggest that there is a lens system in space between the light source (top image) and the surface of the Earth

Figure 2.11. A great multitude of symmetrical, and therefore, artificial objects, in space, beyond the ISS. Some may be lens flares of real objects but at least some of these images, must be due to real objects. Some square shaped objects are indicated by red arrows.

But going back to lens flares, the fact that there is a lens system, in orbit, means that often there is a lens in front of the light source and the objects these light sources are hiding. So, in that case, both the light sources and the natural objects, behind them, will appear to be out of focus, for observers on the surface of the earth. Thus, photographs taken of these light sources may show several out of focus objects. But even if the objects are not out of focus, each may create a secondary image, or lens flare, in a photograph.

Now, in order to figure out how many real objects are there and how many are secondary images, or lens flares, from a photograph, we have to consider carefully the color and dimness of the objects. In video footage, it would be easier. Because real objects will stay in position in relation to each other, whilst the lens

flares move around wildly as the camera tilts slightly. However, it is expected that each real object will create its own lens flare and all the lens flares will stay in position, with respect to each other. In figure 2.12, we see an illustration of three objects that create three lens flares. The lens flares may move their positions, as the camera tilts slightly, but the lens flares have exactly the same relative position to each other, as the real objects.

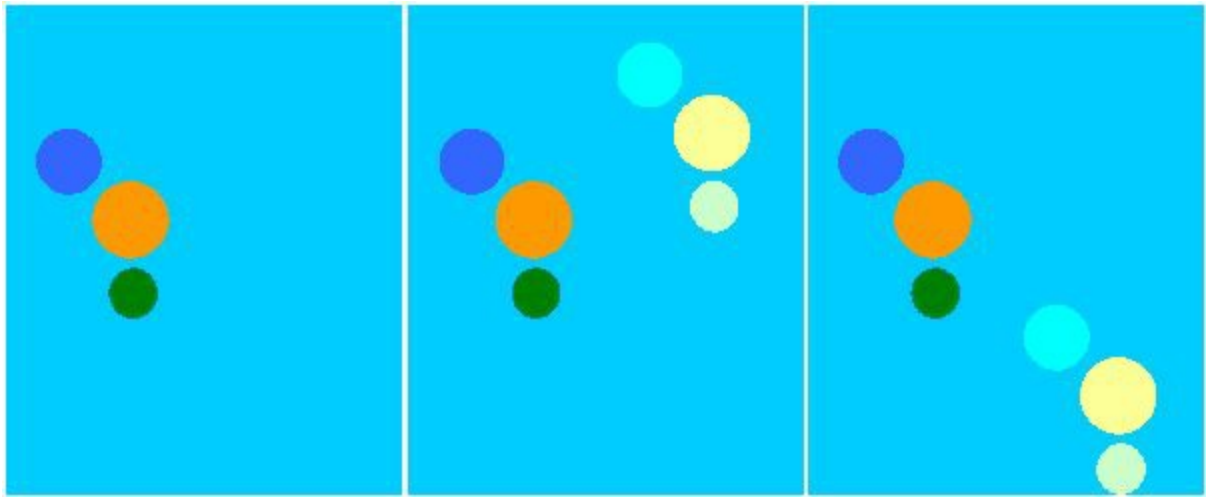


Figure 2.12. On the left are the three real objects. In the center and on the right, we see that the lens flares are in different positions relative to the main images of the objects but in the same relative position as the real objects.

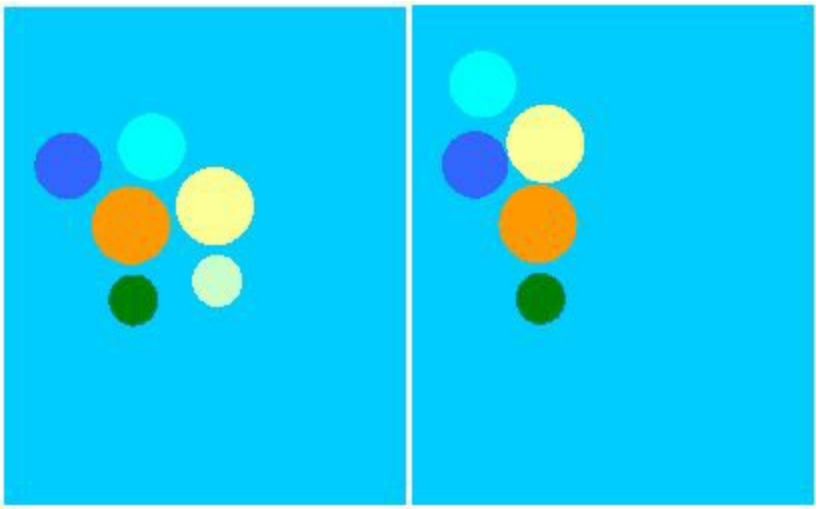


Figure 2.13. On the left: the three lens flares are very close to the main images. On the tight: one of the lens flares coincides with the orange object's main image and is therefore not visible.

Figure 2.13 shows what photographs of the three real objects may look like. If we didn't know which were the main objects, we could mistake all the objects for real objects or we could also be fooled into thinking that only one is a real object, and all the others are lens flares. So, in order not to be fooled, either way, we need to consider the colors and dimness of the objects. In the left illustration of a photograph, we see that there are 2 blue objects, and one is dimmer than the other, so we conclude that one of the blue objects is a lens flare of the other. In the same way, we can conclude that the dimmer orange object and the dimmer green object are also lens flares, because there are 2 orange objects, and 2 green objects, and so the dimmer ones, of each, must be lens flares.

In the illustration of a photograph on the right in figure 2.13, the green lens flare coincides with the orange main image of the real orange object. So the lens flare of the orange object is not visible but we can still conclude from analyzing the colors and dimness of all the objects that two are lens flares and three are main images. In other words, we can conclude that there were three actual objects in the sky.

However, not all secondary images or lens flares, produced by each real object, are visible. Sometimes they are too dim and the camera does not detect them.

Figure 2.13. Photograph of several out of focus objects in the sky.

Figure 2.13 shows an actual photograph taken of objects in the sky. In this photograph, we see that there were potentially 4 objects in the sky, one white with a magenta outline (therefore likely to be a Sun simulator), a magenta colored object and two blue objects. Now, the magenta colored object could be a lens flare created by a part of the Sun simulator system, since it has a magenta outline, and they are known to have magenta colored light sources as components. It is hard to tell from a photograph in this case but video footage would be more helpful as if it is a lens flare, it will shift positions with a slight tilt of the camera.

Now, we have 2 blue objects and the one on the right is dimmer than the one on the left, so it is likely that the dimmer one is a lens flare of the brighter blue object.

Notice as well that all the objects seem to be out of focus, which is a strong indication that there was a lens system between them and the camera. But the lenses, in the lens system, sometimes create their own lens flares. These flares are often in sharp focus, in contrast to objects behind the lens system. They often look like

they are lens flares of a transparent object. Figure 2.13 shows a photograph where a lens flare appears, which is in sharp focus and seems to be a transparent grey color. Some details can be easily seen on this lens flare. It cannot be a real object because it is in the foreground, with part of it in front of clouds (indicated by a yellow arrow). Notice as well that it has the same square shape, as many of the objects seen in the ISS photograph in figure 2.11.

Figure 2.14. Lens flare created by the lens system between the Sun simulators and real objects, in outer space, and the camera on the Earth's surface. The lens system creates lens flares that are in sharp focus.

Hence, light going through a lens, creates lens flares of objects, in the sky, but a bit of understanding of how they are created and work can help us analyze photographs, and video footage, and also help us better understand the systems that have been placed around our planet designed to hide the truth from us. So lens flares can actually be very helpful in our search for the truth.

The lens flare article was the first article I wrote for Youtube, and as such is very significant. At the time, I thought that I would only

write one article, and leave it at that, but soon I was writing article after article and thoroughly enjoying the creative process, and hard thinking that came with each one. My creator was leading me but I had no idea that I was going to end up doing this full time. One of the reasons, why I wrote the first article, was that both Steve and Chris seemed to be under attack, from people that they called Youtube trolls. Apparently, these people used any excuse they could think of, including personal insults, to refute the evidence that they showed in their videos. One of their favorite debunking arguments was to refer to any object, other than the Sun and the Moon, and any other known planet, which appeared in images, shown on videos, as a lens flare. Chris seemed to get extremely upset with the comments, he received from these trolls, and I really wanted to help him.

In the next chapter, I will write specifically about my research into Sun simulators. These devices are for 'the powers that be' the strongest weapons they have, in hiding the planet X phenomenon, from an unsuspecting population.

Chapter 3
Sun Simulators

I wrote my first article on lens flares on August 16th 2016. At the time I thought that I would write one or two articles and then stop. I just wanted to help out the people who were investigating, the planet x phenomenon, and what was going on in the solar system, for a little while and then fade into the background. I never intended to go on writing article after article, but yet I found myself doing just that. Once I started, I found more and more to write about and so I never stopped. In fact, I found myself really enjoying writing each and every article, and understanding a little more, with each one, the extent of what was going on in the solar system.

I often made observations that did not make sense to me. I would pace the floor at those times trying to understand and build up in my mind an image of what was going on. I often prayed to God for understanding and He always answered that prayer. What I did not expect either was that this process led me to a totally new understanding of the laws of the universe. In fact, I had to review all that I knew about the universe and the laws governing it. It led to the understanding that gravity is not the driving force in the universe and mass itself is not an intrinsic property of matter but it is generated by an object according to the electrical potential energy it possess. In this way, the mass is actually related to the electric and magnetic fields that an object is able to generate. But, I will explain this in more detail in later chapters.

At the time that I wrote the lens flare article, Steve and Wayne

asked me to help them understand the sun simulator that they had seen in the ISS camera. Now, it made sense to me that there would be Sun simulators in orbit that would be used to hide the objects that were in the solar system and the fact that something seemed to be happening with the Sun. So I did a little research and came up with a patent from the 1960's that would work with just one little modification.

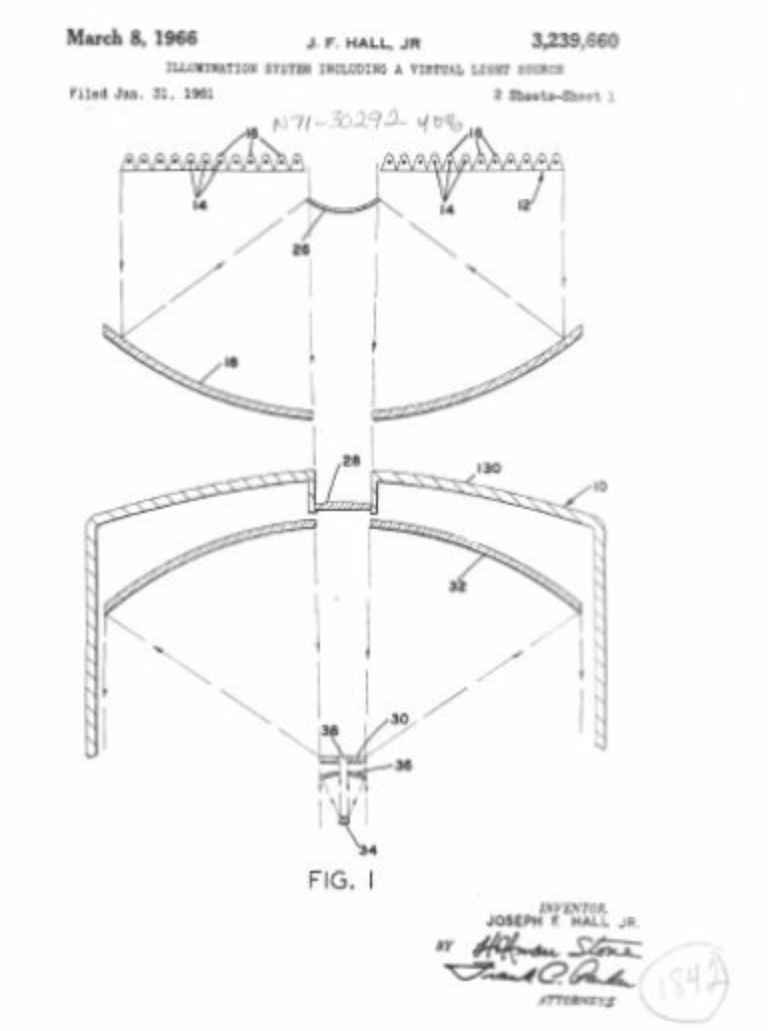


Figure 3.1. Image from a patent filed in 1966 for a sun simulator. Mirror 26 is a convex or diverging mirror in the image, which would make the design unworkable.

The only problem with the patent was that the mirror numbered as item 26, on the image, would have to be converging, in other words would have to curve in the opposite direction to what is shown. It is actually unbelievable that anyone filing this type of patent would make such an incredibly ignorant mistake. So, I think this patent was actually either a trap or a test. Did the powers that be actually want to test people's ability to understand basic optics? It seems so. I simply replaced the mirror with a converging mirror and knew that the design would work perfectly. I then wrote an article about it. I wrote this article on August 18th 2017. It was the second article I wrote. The diagram I drew based on the patent is shown in figure 3.5.

Figure 2 below shows an array of hexagonal reflectors used in the construction of sun simulators. A Sun simulator in orbit would however be much larger.

Figure 3.2. A hexagonal array of reflectors in a flat disk arrangement, used in the construction of the sun simulators.

Lamps would, then, be mounted in front of the hexagonal reflector array. Figure 3.3 shows the light source for this type of sun simulator. On the top left, we see a lamp in front of a reflector. On the top right, we see the side view of the lamp and reflector. There is usually also a cooling system behind the reflector, as the lamps generate a lot of heat. The lamps used are something like mercury-xenon high pressure arc lamps, several kinds of arc lamps are used, so as to provide the full spectrum of frequencies associated with sunlight. Not all lamps are switched on, at the same time; they are selectively switched on to provide the correct intensity and spectral distribution, so as to simulate sunlight as far as possible. The pulsating effect that has been sometimes observed, may be due to this selective switching system, switching different lamps on and off, at regular intervals. Or it could be that the Sun is pulsating behind the device. Decreasing the light emission by switching some of the lamps off will also allow a moon simulator to be produced.

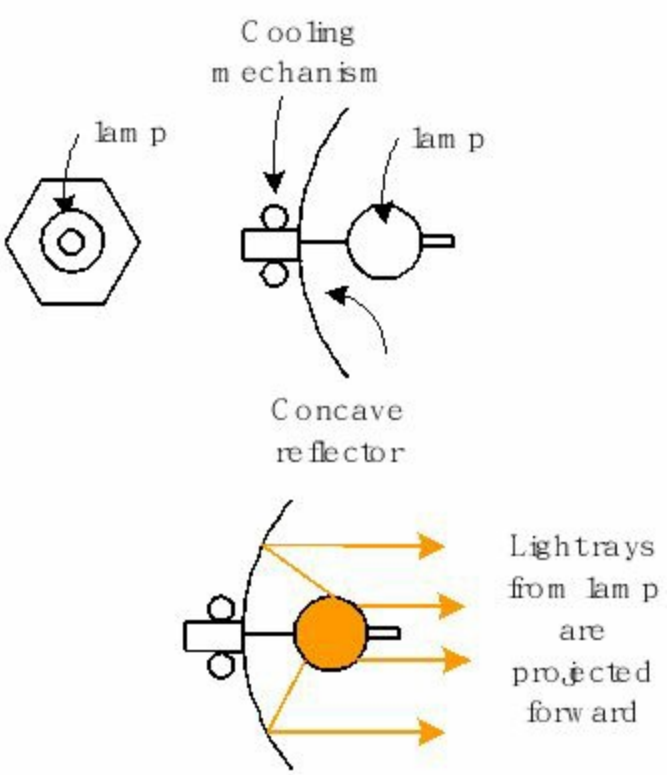


Figure 3.3. The Sun simulator light source arrangement is made up mainly of a high power lamp and a concave reflector behind it

The bottom diagram, in figure 3.3, shows how light rays coming off the lamp are all directed forward, as the reflector reflects all the rays that are incident on it, along a horizontal direction. Figure 3.4 shows the reflector array mounted onto a flat disk, and a convex mirror mounted above the center of the flat disk.

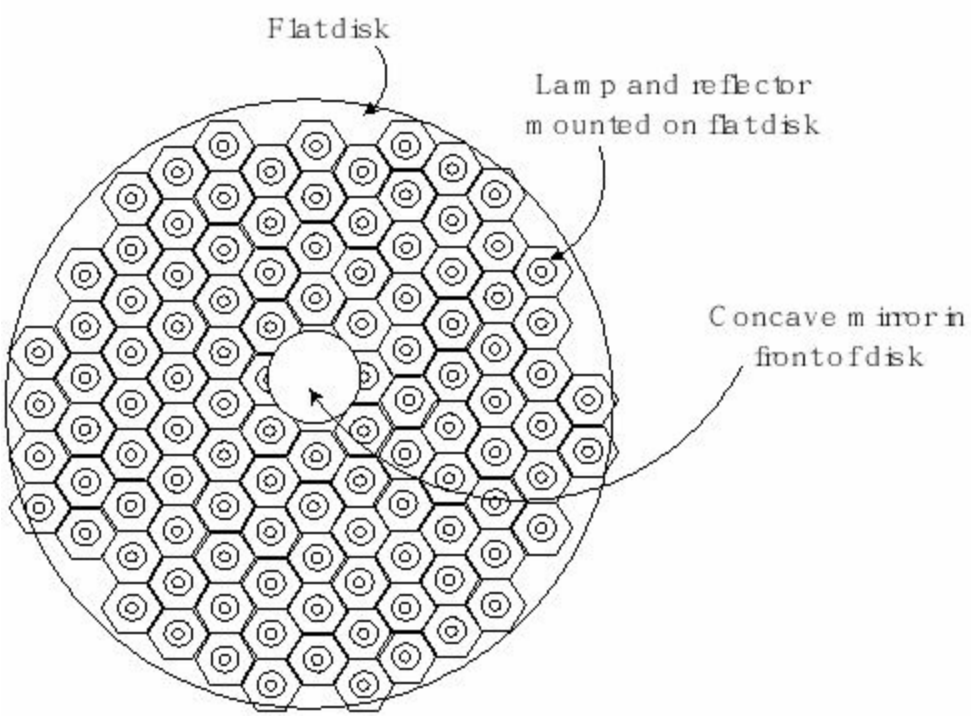


Figure 3.4. Light source array, at the back of the Sun Simulator device, is made up of hexagonal shaped concave reflectors mounted on a flat disk. A concave mirror is mounted above the center of the flat disk.

Figure 5 shows the whole Sun simulation device from the side. At the back, we have the flat disk with lamps and reflectors mounted on it. In front of the flat disk and lamps, we have a concave mirror and in front of that, we have 1 large concave mirror followed by 1 large convex mirror. These large mirrors have holes through their centers so that light can pass through. At the front of the device there is a small convex reflective surface. The orange arrows represent light rays coming off the lamps and reflectors mounted on the flat disk at the back. The blue and green rays, illustrates what happens to the light coming from the back disk. The blue ray demonstrates what happens to light departing from somewhere between the center and the edge of the back disk. The green arrow illustrates what happens to a ray departing from the outer edge of the flat disk.

Now, convex mirrors (reflective surface curves outwards in the center), cause incident rays to diverge and concave mirrors (reflective surface curve inwards in the center), cause incident rays to converge. So following, the green ray, we see that it first hits the first large concave mirror, which results in the ray converging, after reflection, toward the back flat disk, hitting the back small concave mirror. The ray is reflected again at this mirror and converges a bit more, moving through the hole between the large concave and convex mirrors and is then reflected off the small convex reflecting surface, at the front of the device. The ray then diverges toward the large convex mirror and diverges away from the large convex mirror.

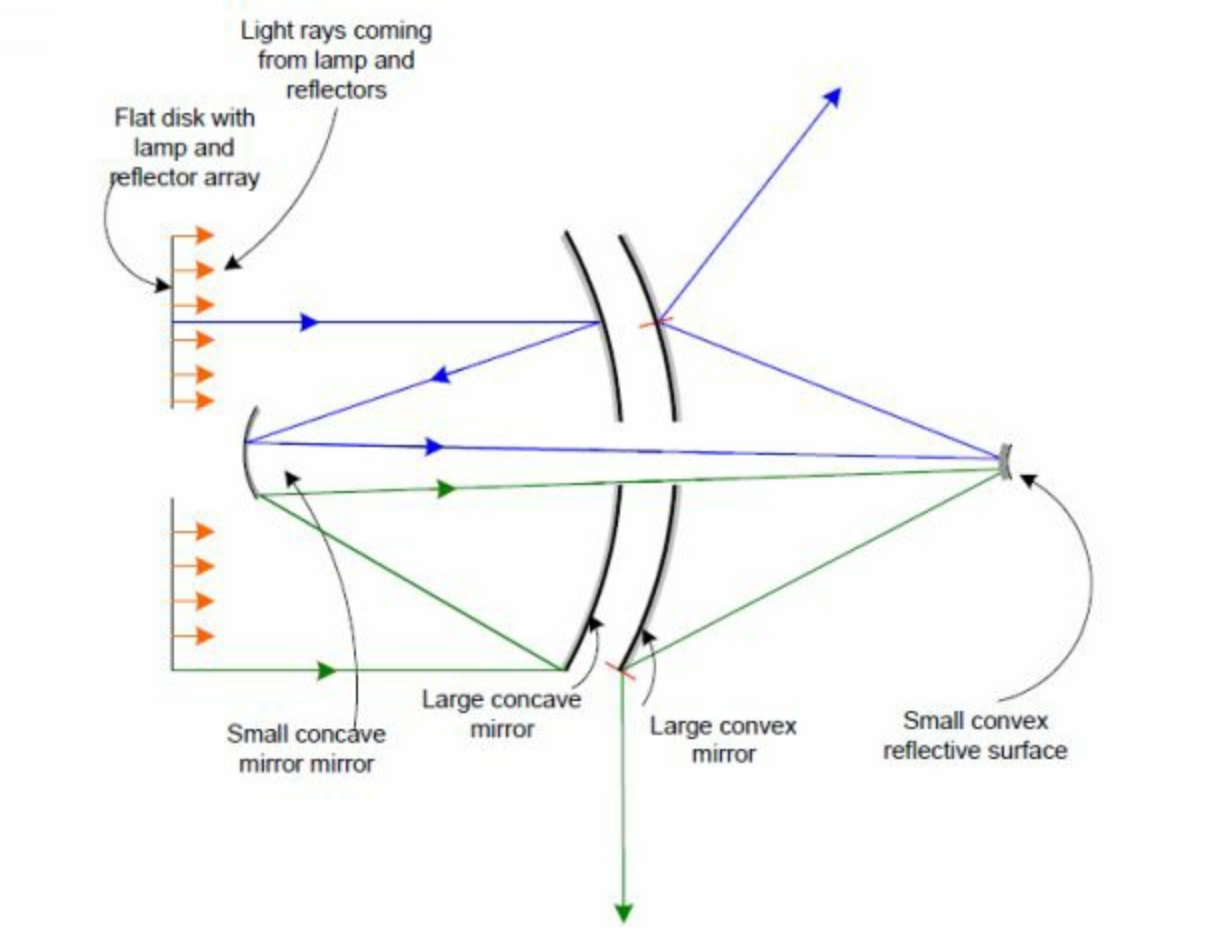

Light rays coming from lamp and reflectors
Flat disk with lamp and reflector array
Small concave mirror mirror
Large concave mirror
Large convex mirror
Small convex reflective surface

Figure 3.5. Sun simulator device viewed from the side. It is made up off a light source back disk, a large concave mirror, a large

convex mirror, a small concave mirror and a small convex reflective surface at the front of the device. The blue and green rays, illustrate the path, followed by light originating at different points on the back disk.

Taking into account, the different rays of light originating from different points on the back disk, we would get the result, as illustrated by figure 3.6, as the rays diverge from the large convex mirror.

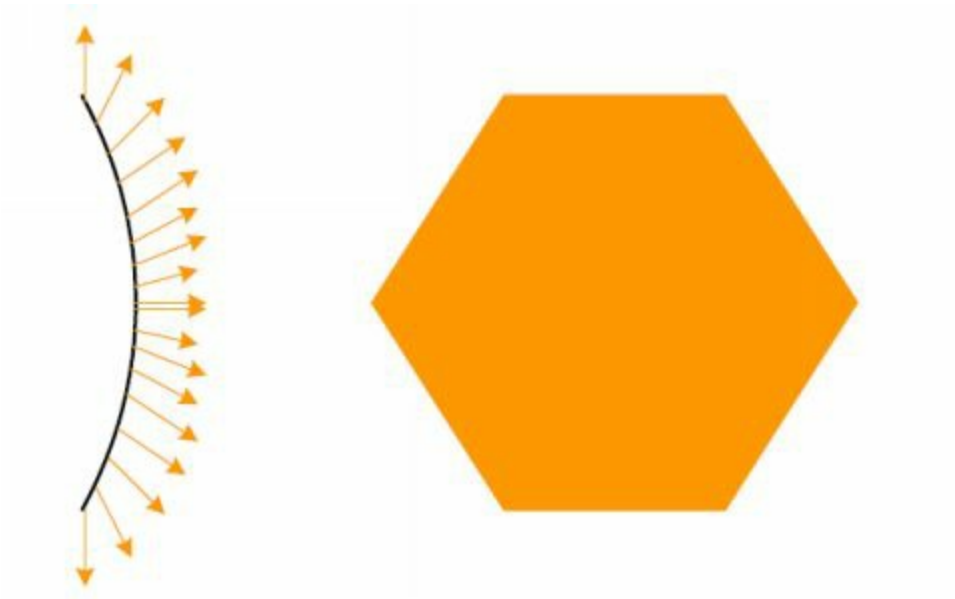


Figure 3.6. Direction of light rays reflected from the front convex mirror and overall outline of the sun simulator as viewed from in front of it.

Now, since the large mirrors are circular, we may expect the outline of the sun simulator to be circular but, we cannot forget that the light sources are hexagonal in shape and that results in the outline of the whole array of reflectors, to be hexagonal in shape as well. This is illustrated by figure 3.1, although an actual Sun simulator device, in orbit, would be a great deal larger. This means the rays originate from an area on the back disk, with a hexagonal outline, and the final rays diverging from the convex mirror will retain this

outline.

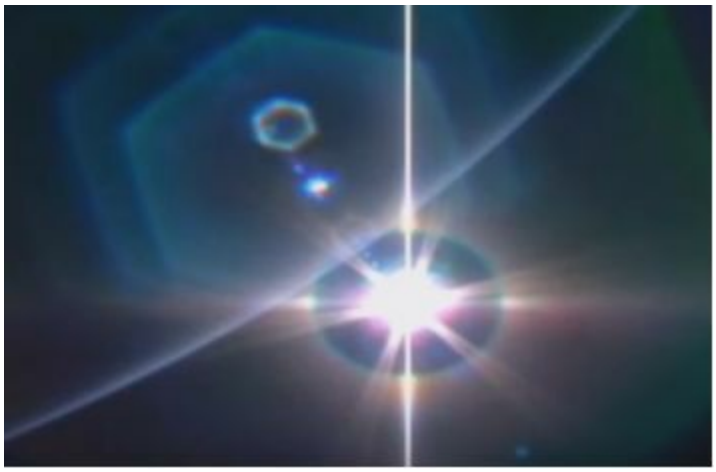


Figure 3.7. Hexagonal lens flares associated with a Sun simulator, in orbit above the earth, and seen through the ISS (International Space Station) camera.

Now it is possible to see why lens flares reveal hexagonal shapes, as seen in figure 3.6 above, and circles with dots in them, these are images of the light sources (circular lamps and hexagonal reflectors) at the back of the device.

There is still the problem of mounting the mirrors without disturbing the light. The best solution is probably to confine the whole device in a huge cylindrical container. There will be brackets for the small reflective surface in the front that would get in the way and cast shadow. The front circular reflective surface would also cause a shadow, possibly leading to a black circle viewed in the center of the simulated sun, if the viewer is directly in line with it.

About two weeks later, I came up with a slightly more advanced design, which added a Fresnel lens, to the front of the simulator, a spacecraft and a holographic projector, to work with it. The Fresnel lens would ensure that light rays would exit the device parallel to each other, and therefore seem to come from infinity,

just like the light rays coming from the Sun do. The spacecraft would ensure that the device could be moved and placed at the required location. The holographic projector would ensure that anyone, with a solar telescope, and looking at the Sun simulator, would see a genuine image of the face of the Sun. This simulator design is shown in figure 3.7 below. The inside of the large black cylinder would be the same as what is shown in figure 6 above.

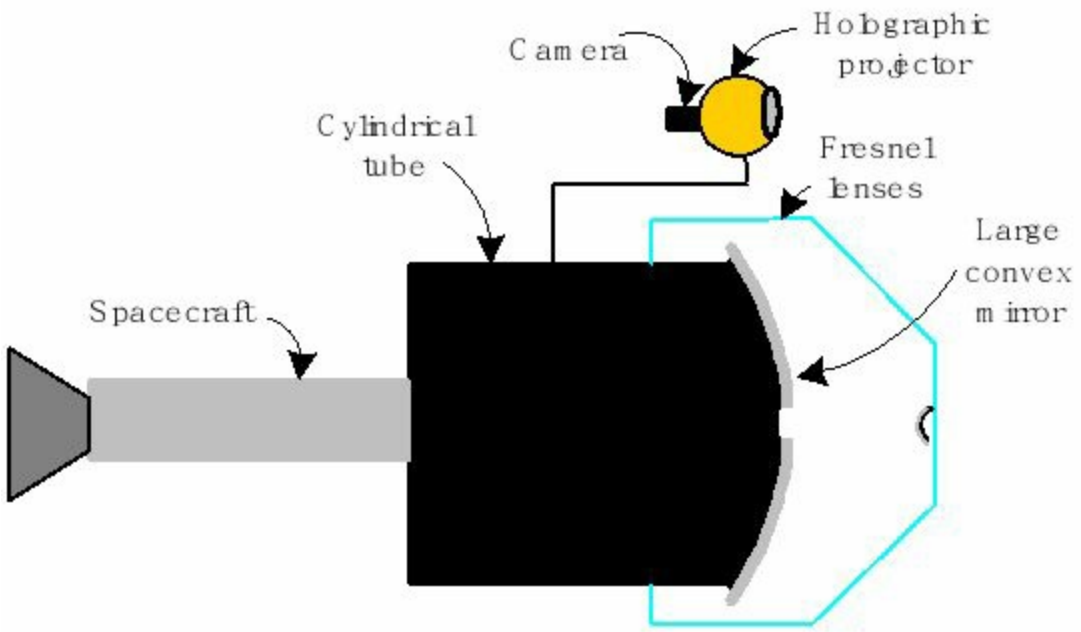


Figure 3.7. Illustration of possible relative position of various components of the Sun simulator device showing a black cylindrical tube containing the light source and mirrors.

The outline of the light leaving the Sun simulator, through the Fresnel lenses is shown in Figure 8, on the right. On the left, figure 3.8, shows that after diverging from the surface of the large convex mirror, light rays go through the Fresnel lenses, and exit parallel to each other.

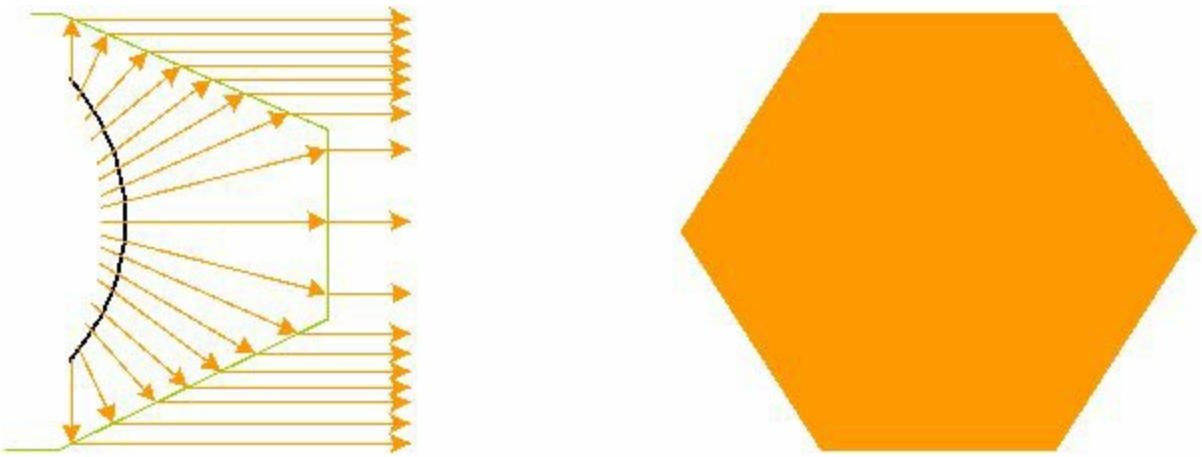


Figure 3.8. Direction of light rays going through the front Fresnel lens, after reflection from the front convex mirror, and overall outline of the sun simulator as viewed, from in front of it.

A few months later, I came up with yet another design Sun simulator based on some film photographs taken of an object, in the sky, that was obviously a device rather than a natural object. Figure 9 below shows a lens flare of the object. This is one of those instances where the idea that lens flares can provide valuable information was validated. The device has a central light source and is surrounded by several concentric rings.

Figure 3.9. On the right: a film photograph of a device appearing in our skies. On the left: a lens flare with the same characteristics

as the device on the left, thus suggesting that it is a Sun simulation device.

I thought that the rings were probably due to the use of a Fresnel lens, in front of the device. Figure 3.10 shows a circular shaped glass Fresnel lens of the type used in lighthouses, and thought to also be used in front of the Sun simulation device in figure 3.9.

Figure 3.10. A circular glass Fresnel lens of the type used in lighthouses. It is made up of a central circle and concentric rings, like what we see on the New Design Sun Simulator.

This sun simulator design would work, with a hexagonal reflector array, and lamps, like the first design sun simulator, but with concentric rings around it, as shown in figure 3.11 below.

During the time that I was trying to understand Sun simulators, I got a phone call from Chris Potter. He phoned me on my cell phone. He wanted to tell me that certain people, on Youtube, were plants by the government, and how his external drive had just been destroyed during a Skype conversation. I thought it was very strange, as he did not say anything that he could not have said

through an email, and also he never phoned me again. Well some months later my cellphone just died. Cell phones do die now and then but this had never happened to me before, as I was usually extremely careful with my cell phones, and did not actually make extensive use of them at the time. In fact, I sometimes completely forgot to even switch them on. It was suspicious and it was one of the signs that I was now dealing with the biggest cover-up, in the history of the world, and the powers that be wanted it to stay covered up.

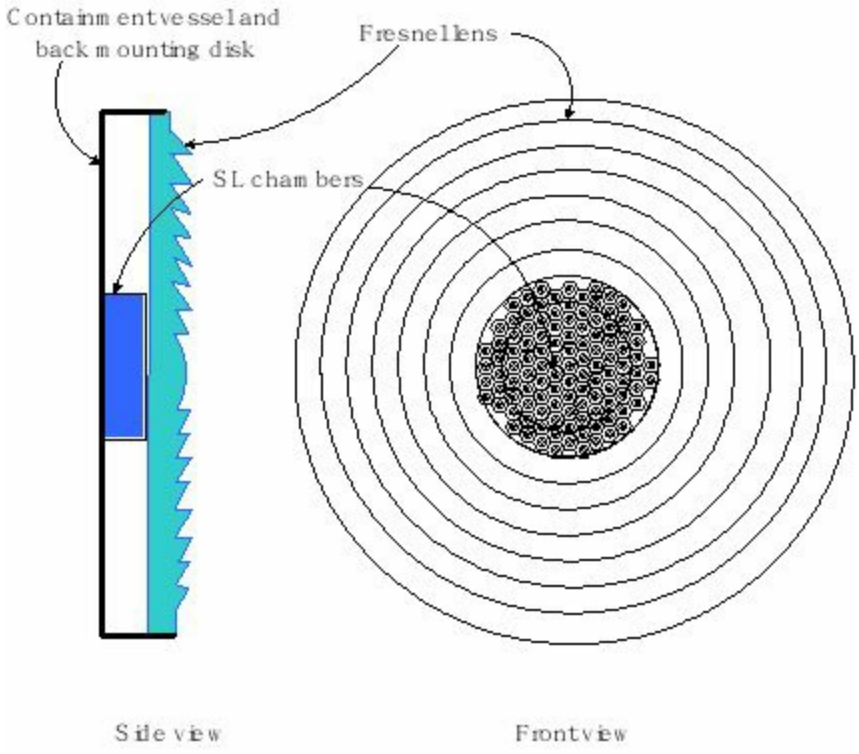


Figure 3.11. Side view and front view of the New Design Sun simulator device. The lamps and hexagonal reflectors are mounted at the back and a Fresnel lens is mounted in front.

I also added a power source to the back of this simulator, which is shown in figure 3.12 below. It is an Energy Collection device that

is able to collect energy directly from a plasma discharge, by acting as an electrode, at a low potential.

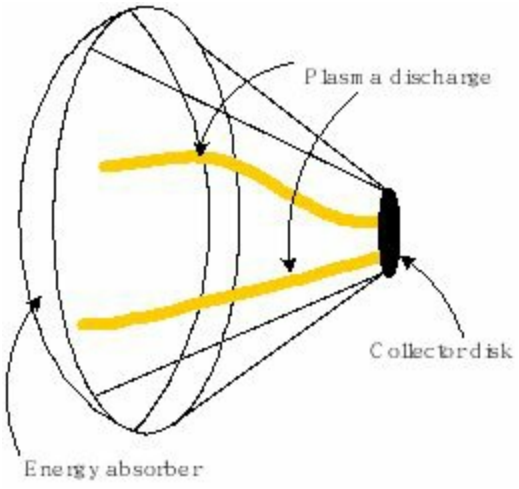


Figure 3.12. Energy collector able to absorb energy directly from a plasma discharge. The parabolic reflector part collects the energy, which is then transferred to the collector, at the focal point of the parabolic reflector.

The idea for adding the energy collector, as a power source, came from figure 3.12, which, on the left, shows an object with concentric circles, and therefore similar to what we see in the New Design Sun Simulator, shown in figure 3.1. The device appears to be in close proximity to an object, which seems to be made of gaseous churning granules, like we would expect to see on the surface of a star, but there is also very low light emission, suggesting that it is a Brown Dwarf star. We will learn more about these objects in subsequent chapters but for now we just need to know that this object has to be small and that only stars can have plasma.

On the right of figure 3.13, we see that a large plasma discharge appears between what is likely to be a Brown dwarf star and somewhere behind what seems to be the New Design Sun

Simulator. This would suggest that an Energy Collection device is mounted behind the light emission part of the New Design Sun Simulator, which is able to directly harness energy from a plasma discharge.

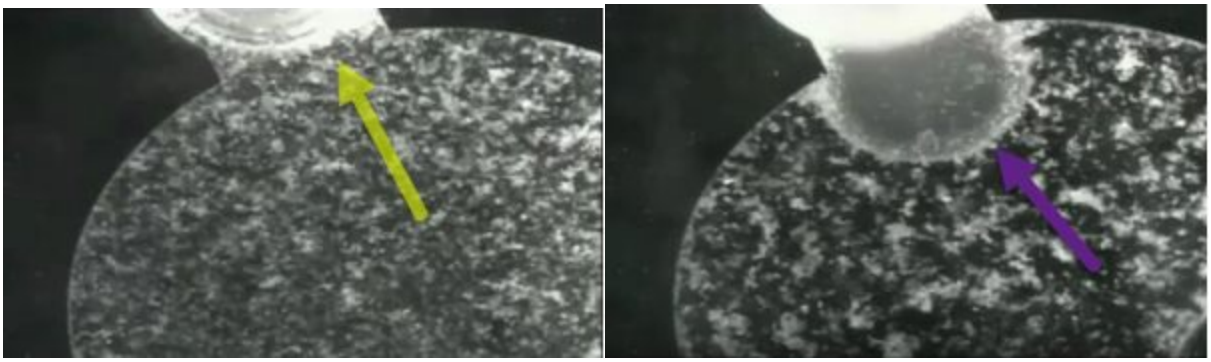


Figure 3.13. On the left: Object with concentric rings (indicated by the yellow arrow) like the New Design Sun Simulator is seen in close proximity to an object that appears to be a small star, as it has churning plasma on its surface. On the right: A large plasma discharge (indicated by the purple arrow), from the surface of the object that appears to be a smaller star, toward the back of the New Design Sun Simulator, is a possible indication that there is an Energy Collection device, mounted on the back of the Sun simulation device, capable of harnessing energy directly from a plasma discharge.

However, I arrived at the design for the device after examining a device that appeared in several Stereo B images shown in figure 3.14 below.

Figure 3.14 below shows the strange object appearing on the SREM images, from the Stereo Ahead spacecraft, between 2:09 and 10:09 (UTC), on September 6th 2016. The symmetry and well defined edges of this object suggests that it is not due to a naturally occurring phenomenon but that it is a technological device. There appears to be a plasma discharge between the parabolic part of the

device and the dark disk shaped part that would be the focal point of the mirror, if this was a parabolic mirror, or the collector, if this was a solar collector. The device also seems to be rotating from one image to the next. The time interval between each image is 2 hours, so the object is probably rotating quite slowly.

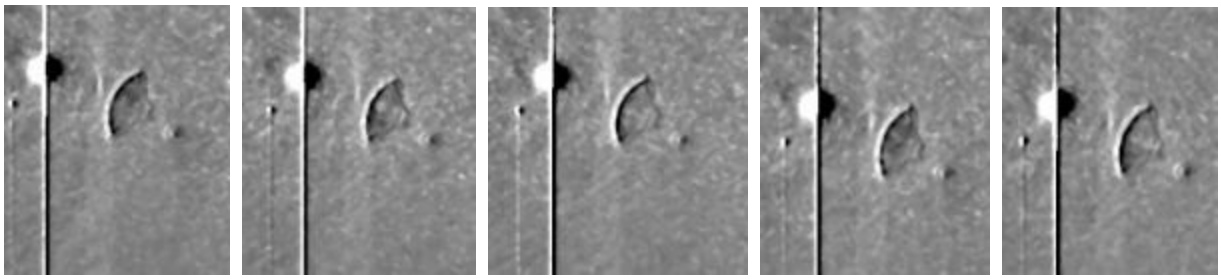


Figure 3.14. Images from the SREM detector on the HI Ahead spacecraft at 2:09, 4:09, 8:09, 10:09 and 12:09 (UTC), showing what seems to be a plasma discharge between the part of the device, in the shape of a parabolic reflector, and what seems to be the collector.

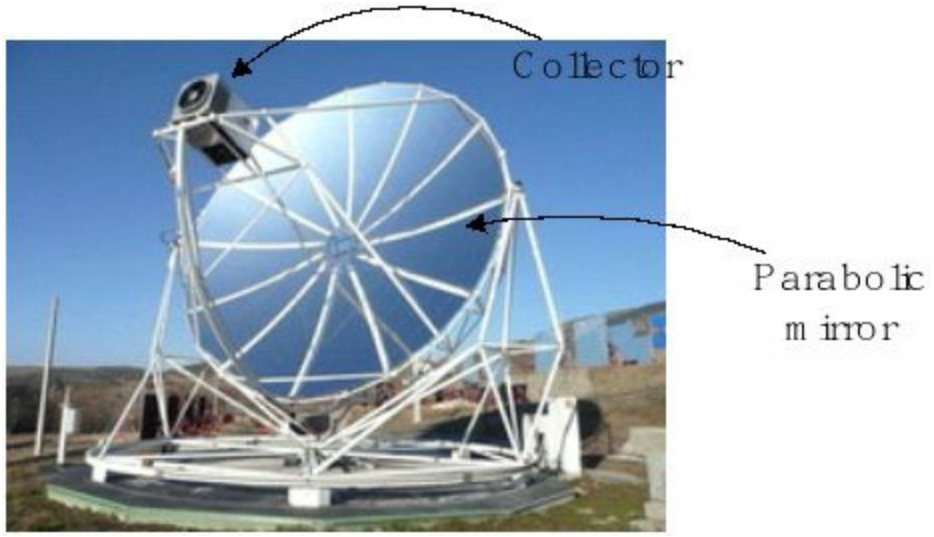


Figure 3.15. Solar collector: showing the relative position of the parabolic reflector or mirror and the collector, at the focal point of the mirror.

Figure 3.15 shows a solar collector, which is used to collect sunlight, from the Sun, and produce heat or generate electricity.

The parabolic reflector or mirror reflects all light rays so that they converge toward the focal point of the mirror, where the collector is located.

Figure 3.16 shows a slightly enhanced image of the object in question. In this image, we see into the interior of the parabolic reflector shaped part of this device. There is also what seems to be a discharge emanating from the parabolic part of the device and hitting the collector. This is indicated in figure 16.

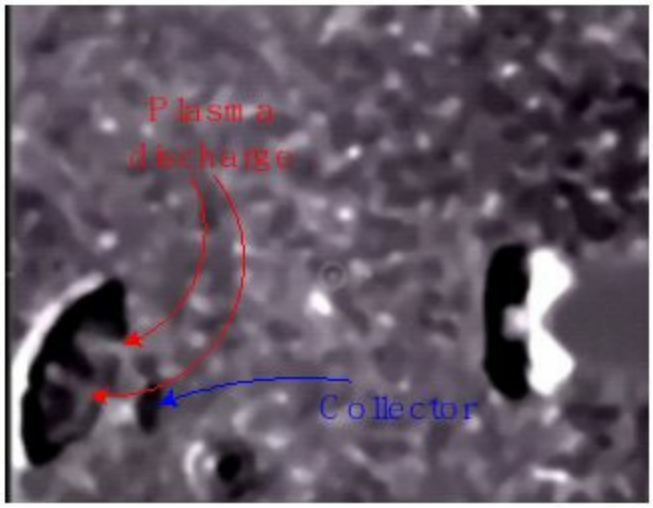


Figure 3.16. Object seen in SECCHI images shown in figure 13 above.

The object in figures 3.14 and 3.16 does not however seem to be collecting sunlight, like a normal solar collector would. In order to do that, the inside part of the parabolic mirror would have to be pointed toward the Sun and here we see it turned almost completely away from the Sun. However, the plasma discharges suggest that it is an energy collector of some type. The form of energy it is collecting is probably ionized particles in the solar wind. But since it is turned away from the Sun it is either designed to collect particles from the outside part of the parabolic reflector or it is collecting particles from another object, in which case the disk collector part of the energy collector, would be pointing

towards the object, it is collecting energy from.

Now, since it is probably collecting ionized particles, the energy collector is getting strongly charged, to the point that discharges occur between certain points, in the parabolic reflector's inner surface, and the collector disk. This is illustrated in figure 3.12, and again in figure 3.17, below.

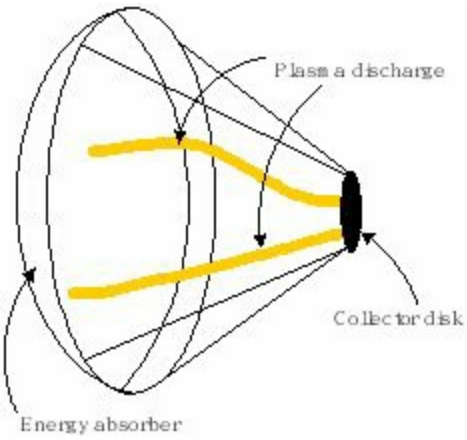


Figure 3.17. Illustration of various components, for the Energy Collector.

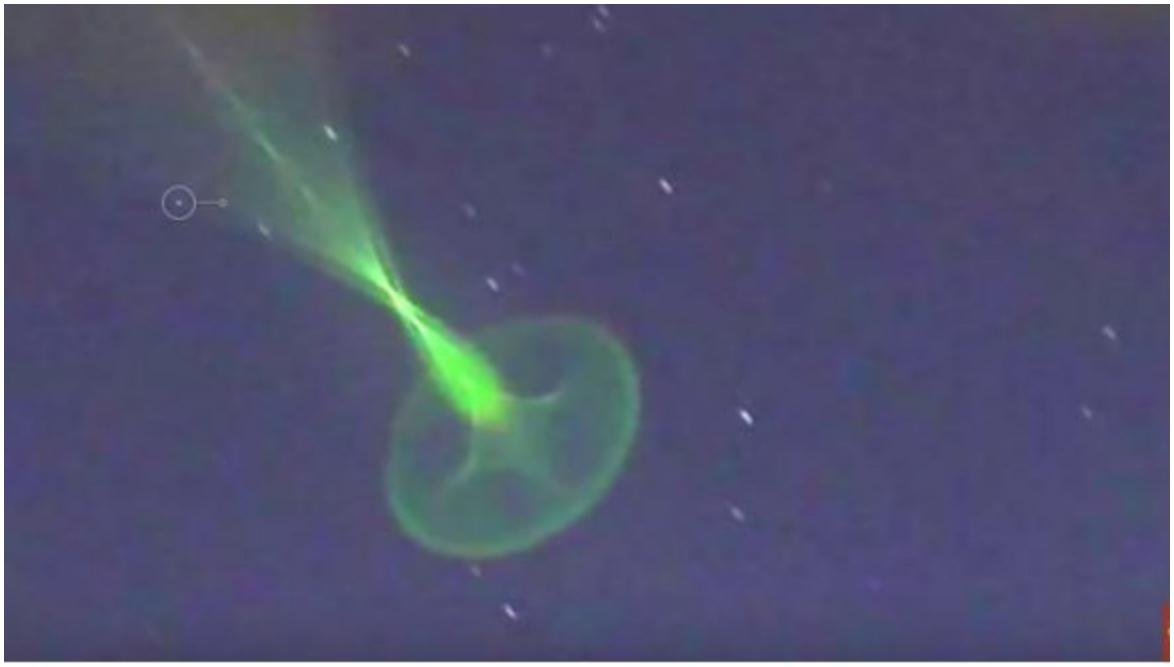


Figure 3.18. Object photographed from Earth's surface, in the shape of a parabolic reflector, emitting a bright beam of light

Figure 18 shows another object photographed from the earth's surface. It has similar features to the Energy collector in figures 14 and 16 but it seems to be in emission mode, as it seems to be firing plasma, or it may be using plasma to produce a strong light emission. With a strong emission like that, it may simulate the Sun or the moon when turned toward earth. The emission point seems to be a bit closer to the parabolic reflector part, than the collection disk is to the parabolic reflector, in the Energy Collector device. So these are not the same object but there are enough similarities between the two, to suggest that they use the same type of technology, to collect and emit energy. They are likely therefore to have an energy collection mode and a Sun simulation mode. Therefore, I called this device an Energy Collector and Sun Simulation device, or an ECSS device.

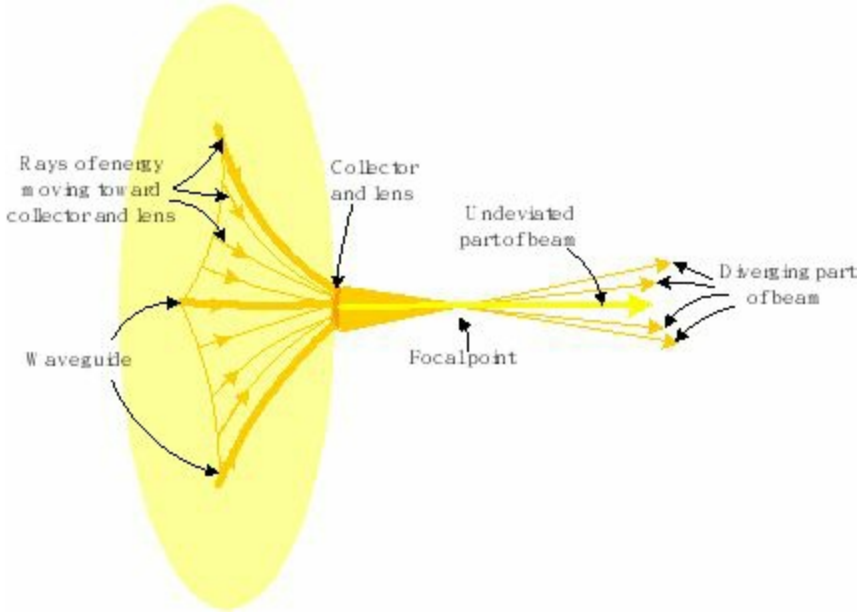


Figure 3.19. Illustration of different components, and facets, of the Energy Collector, and Sun simulation (ECSS) device, shown in figure 18. This device has 4 waveguides.

The fact that the beam of energy or light emitted by the ECSS device, in figure 3.18, narrows and then widens, suggests that the beam goes through a focusing device, or a lens. The point where the beam is narrowest is the focal point of the lens. The central part of the beam goes through the lens undeviated, but parts of the beam, outside the central part, are deviated toward the focal point, and then diverge outwards after passing the focal point. This is illustrated in figure 3.19.

Some sun simulation devices seem to have a magenta petal arrangement which led to my considering one more design, which is shown in figure 3.20 below. The double convex lens used to magnify the light projected by the device, may actually be a Fresnel lens, as this would make any lens much thinner and less bulky.

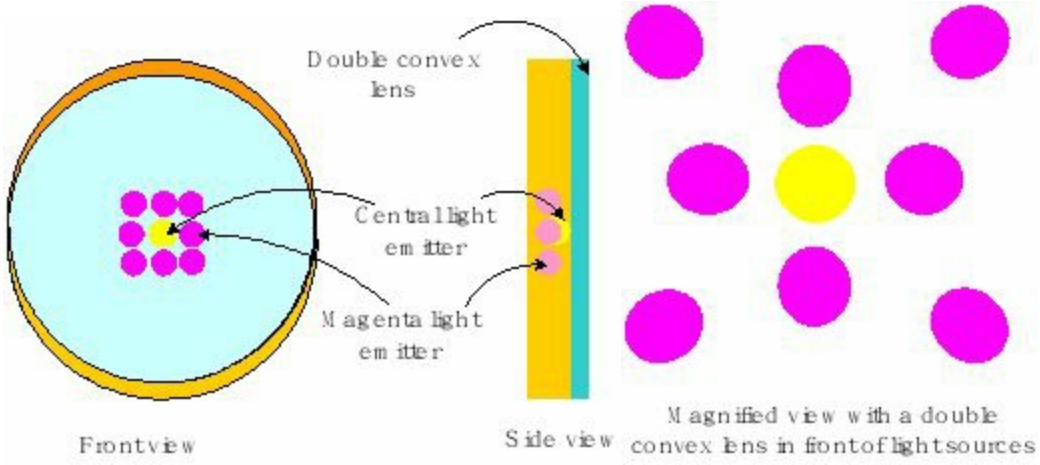

Double convex lens
Central light emitter
Magenta light emitter
Front view
Side view
Magnified view with a double convex lens in front of light sources

Figure 3.20. On the left: front and side views of the device, showing the positions of the light sources and the lens in front of the device. On the right: view of the light sources through the lens, which magnifies them.

The magenta colored petals, produced by the device, will most probably be used to hide objects, appearing next to the white light source. By changing the color of the sky, and confusing the eye of the observer, they can act as a shield, effectively hiding objects,

especially magenta colored objects in the sky.

At the same time that my understanding of the simulation devices being used to cover up the truth, my own understanding of their other methods was also increasing. I learnt about the trolls, which were basically people prepared to hate and insult other people, for speaking the truth about the planet X subject. I felt really sorry for Chris Potter who seemed to be handling their attacks very badly. He seemed extremely irate in his videos and also seemed not to be able to sleep for days, after these episodes. However, he did a really good job with my articles, by simply reading them out loud. I was always very happy to watch his videos of my articles. Chris started talking to me on Google Hangouts and we became good friends. He talked about possibly coming to South Africa to visit me and I thought it would be really nice.

Chapter 4

The Solar Dynamics Observatory Eclipse Season and the Sun going dark

On August 30th 2016, I discovered that the Sun was going dark. This discovery led to my having to review just about everything I had learnt about what powers the Sun, and the laws that I thought applied to the universe. This discovery also in the end, led to my having to leave my job at the University of the Witwatersrand and leaving South Africa for the United States.

I didn't know at the time that NASA guarded the fact that the Sun was going dark, as if their lives depended on it. NASA's cover story for the Sun going dark twice a year was that it was due to the Earth eclipsing the Solar Dynamic Observatory (SDO) satellite's view of the Sun, twice a year. However, I could not see that the images produced during this time could possibly be produced by an eclipse. Thus, I never backed off my conviction, and kept on writing article after article, on the fact that the Sun was going dark.

It was due to my conviction that the Sun was going dark that I was attacked by the amateur astronomer, Scott Ferguson, who runs the Youtube channel: Astronomy Live. He emailed my colleagues and my Head of School who took it upon himself to threaten me and have me investigated. The victimization I endured eventually led me to resign and leave South Africa.

But going back to the SDO eclipse season, and the Sun going dark: On August 30th, I looked at SDO images for the first time, and noticed that the Sun was going progressively dark, in the 193

angstrom, or 19.3 nm wavelength. I called it the Sun energy drain. The reason I called it that was that I knew that there must be objects that emitted red light and illuminated the atmosphere at sunset, thus giving rise to the sunsets I had observed and that these objects must have been dark or only emitted infrared radiation initially, when they first came into the solar system. The only type of object that I knew was capable of this was a Brown Dwarf star.

I had also realized by then that the Sun is being affected in some way by the objects in the solar system, so the discovery that it was going dark meant that these objects must be draining it of energy. So it was with this understanding in mind that I wrote the following in my first article on this subject:

The Sun's energy drain has now reached a new stage. On the August 20th part of the Sun's surface, when viewed by the SDO satellite in the ultraviolet and x-ray range of radiation, went dark for about 21 minutes.

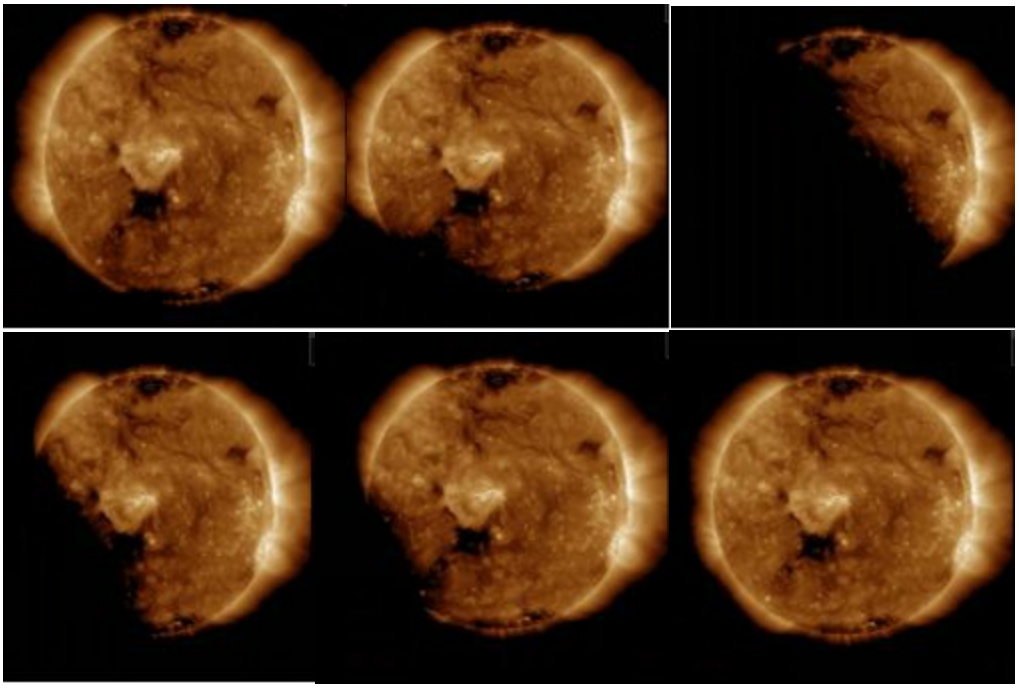


Figure 4.1. The Sun as seen by the SDO satellite using the 193

angstrom (19.3 nm ultraviolet) detector, on August 20th at 7:03, 7:04, 7:12, 7:23, 7:24 and 7:25 (UTC). The greatest amount of darkened surface area happens at 7:12 (UTC).

Figure 4.1 shows the Sun going dark in the 19.3 nm ultraviolet wavelength, on August 20th between 7:03 and 7:24 (UTC). And Table 1 details my observations of the Sun going dark on subsequent days.

Table 4.1: Time intervals during which Sun turned dark in 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) as detected by the SDO satellite, from August 20 to August 30.

Date: August	Started disappearing at (UTC time)	Completely gone at (UTC time)	Started reappearing at (UTC time)	Completely back at (UTC time)	Time it was gone for (minutes)	Time duri whic part Sun dark (min
20	7:03	Not gone		7:24	0	2
21	6:55	7:00	7:25	7:30	25	3
22	6:49	6:53	7:29	7:33	36	4
23	6:44	6:47	7:32	7:34	45	5
24	6:39	6:41	7:33	7:36	52	5
25	6:36	6:38	7:35	7:37	59	6
26	6:33	6:35	7:35	7:38	60	6
27	6:29	6:32	7:35	7:37	63	6
28	6:27	6:29	7:35	7:37	66	7
29	6:24	6:27	7:34	7:36	67	7
30	6:22	6:25	7:33	7:36	68	7

On the 21st of August, the Sun went completely dark (in 19.3 nm ultraviolet), this lasted for 25 minutes. The time during which at least some part of the Sun was dark lasted 35 minutes. These times have been increasing since then, so that, on August 30th, the

Sun was completely dark (in ultraviolet light) for 68 minutes, and the time during which at least some part of it was dark, lasted 76 minutes. This is shown in Table 4.1. Then, on subsequent days the Sun remained dark for longer and longer periods. On August 30th the Sun remained completely dark for 68 minutes.

The reason why I was never convinced that the SDO images, showing the Sun going dark, was anything but due to the Sun going dark was that complete structures were always visible at the boundary between light and darkness. This fact can be clearly seen in figure 4.2 below. Every little structure visible on the Sun's surface is complete and none is partially hidden. The red arrow indicates one blob of plasma surrounded by darkness. It is complete. It is as if a piece of plasma did not go dark and became like an island surrounded by a sea of darkness all around.

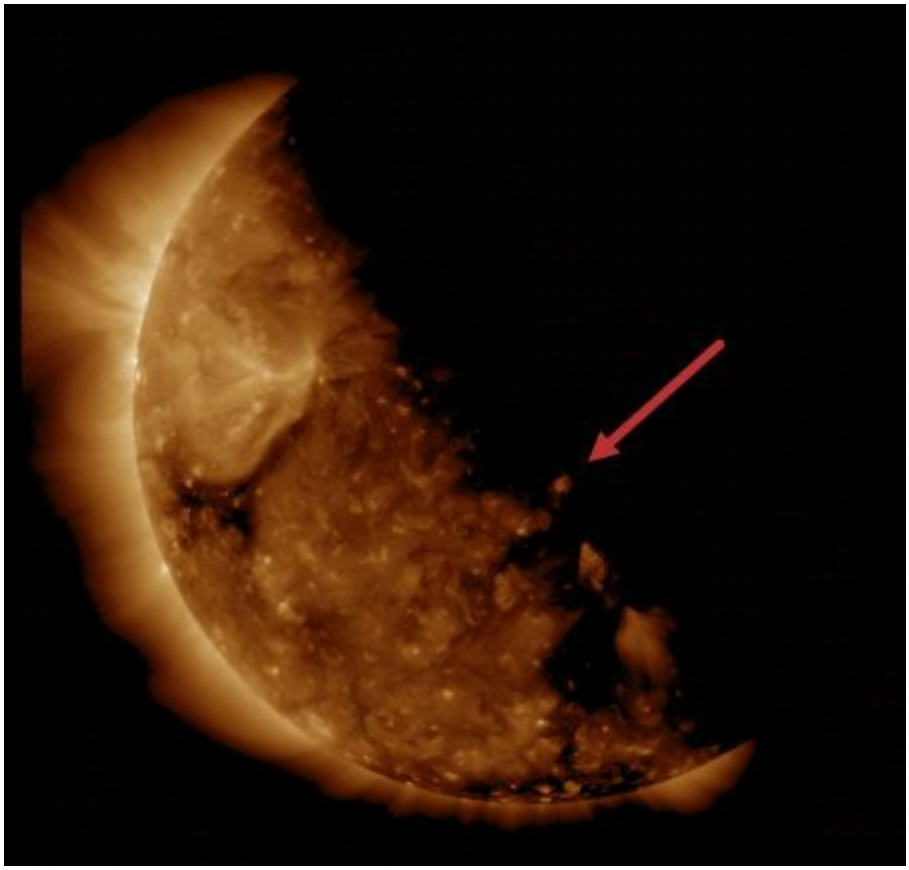


Figure 4.2. Complete structures are visible at the boundary between light and darkness. We do not ever see partial structures or structures that have been partially covered by an object like the earth. The red arrow indicates one prominent structure surrounded by darkness.

But what would we expect, if the earth was actually causing the Sun to be eclipsed? Figure 3 shows what it should look like in that case. Notice that there are now no complete structures, at the edges, between light and darkness except at the coronal hole, where the edge lies behind the boundary between light and darkness.

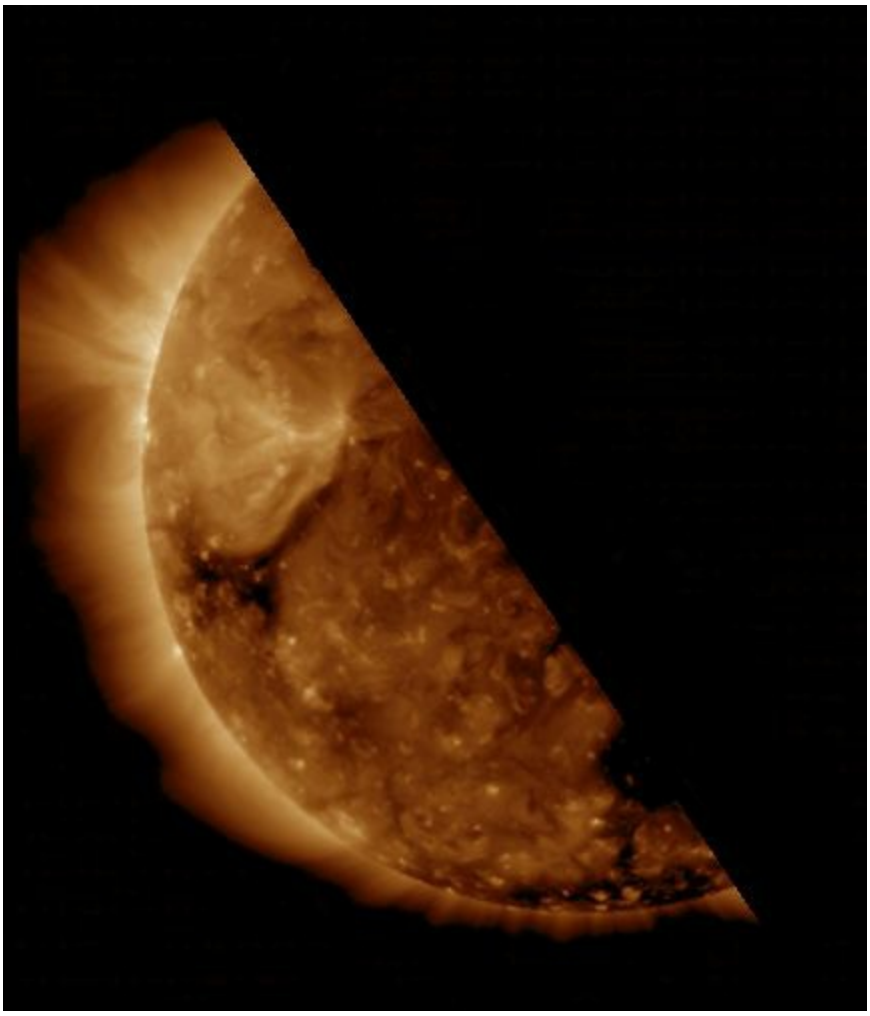


Figure 4.3. Illustration of what the SDO images would look like if

part of the Sun was eclipsed by the earth: structures on the Sun would look complete at the boundary between light and darkness.

By September 14th 2016, the second eclipse cycle of 2016 ended and on September 16th 2016, I wrote an update detailing the whole cycle and also the first cycle in 2016, which happened in February and March of 2016. I determined that there was a period of 184 days between the two cycles, in 2016. I also looked at what had happened, in previous years, and found that the Sun had gone through the same process since September 2010. The satellite was launched on February 11th 2010, so it was up for the February 2010 dark Sun cycle but there was no sign of that happening during that time.

Figure 4.4 shows images of the Sun, in the 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength, between 6:26 and 6:49 (UTC) on September 13th 2016. The Sun partially loses light emission but never goes completely dark, as it did on previous days. This indicated an end of a darkening cycle, as the Sun does not seem to go completely dark, on the first and last days, of the cycle.

At the time that I got involved in Planet X research, I was unhappily married to a man who was much older than I was. He did not support my research and constantly told me that I needed to stop, or I was going to end up losing my job, or worse. I, on the hand, felt fulfilled by the creative endeavor of writing articles and also my increasing understanding of what seemed to be happening in the Solar System, so I could not in any way even consider stopping. My husband was also incredibly jealous of my friendship with Chris Potter. The quarrelling got so bad that I decided that I needed to get a divorce, and so I started the divorce process, at the end of September of 2016, but it was not until march of 2017 that the divorce was final. This too was an

important step in my being free to travel to the United States and do the kind of research that I am now doing with Scott C'one as my partner, in the work.

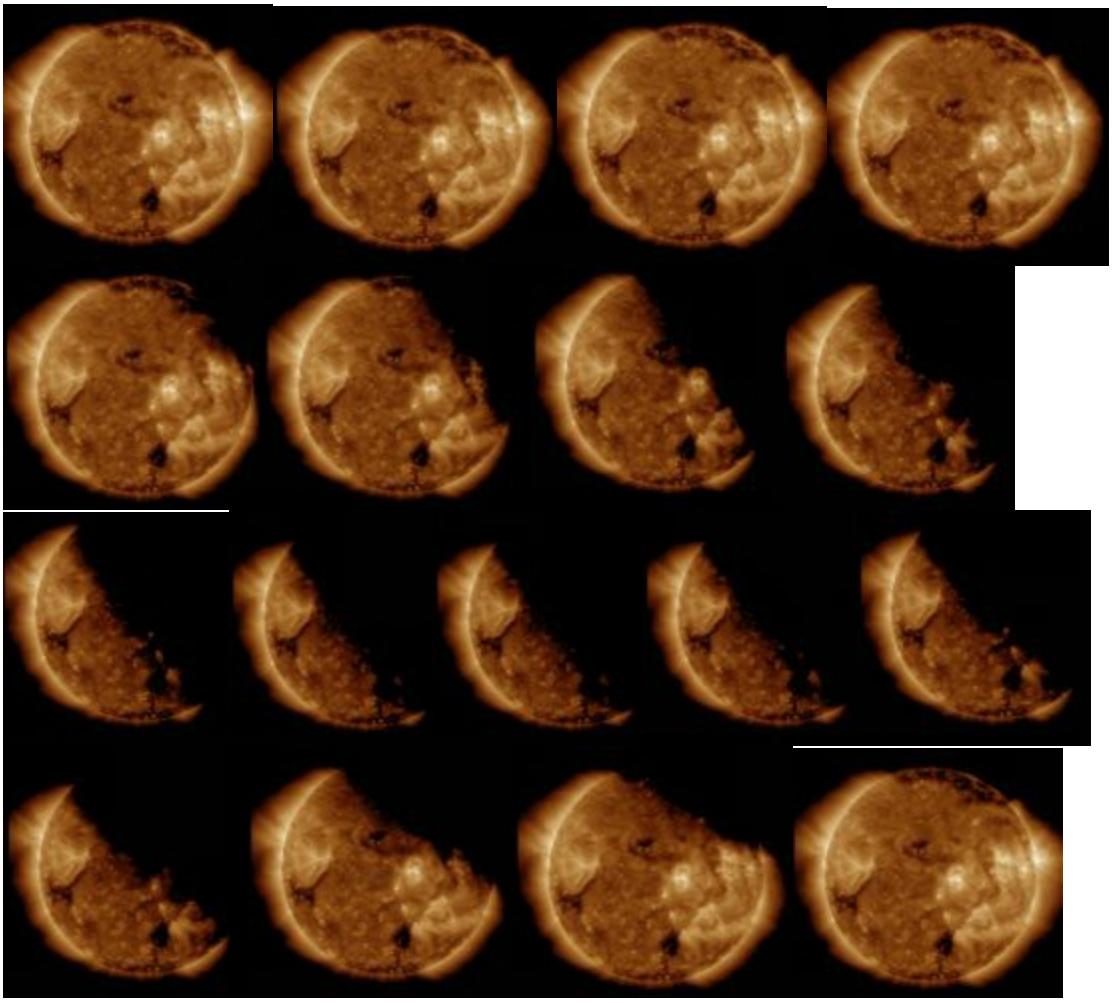


Figure 4.4. Images of the Sun, as provided by the SDO (Solar Dynamics Observatory) satellite, in the 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength, between 6:26 and 6:49 (UTC), on September 13 2016. The Sun partially loses its light emission.

Figure 4.5 shows the Sun in the 13.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength at 7:07 and 7:08 (UTC) on September 15 2010. The time of 7:07 was the time when the Sun first resumed light emission across its whole surface. On this day, the Sun also did not go completely dark, as on September 13 2016. However, the brightening in the

Sun's light emission between 7:07 and 7:08 (UTC) is quite dramatic. Also, the corona grows on both sides of the Sun, which is one of the indicating factors that the darkening effect cannot possibly be due to an eclipse.

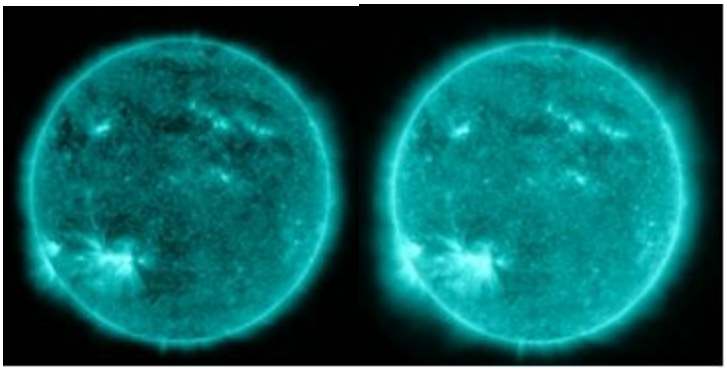


Figure 4.5. Images of the Sun, in 13.1 nm (ultraviolet), at 7:07 and 7:08 (UTC), on September 15 2010.

Table 4.2 shows the times during which the Sun went dark, or partially dark, between August 20th and September 14th, 2016, in the 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength. The Sun went through a complete 24 day cycle very similar to the February-March cycle, which is shown in Table 4.2. The February-March cycle has now been completely repeated in August-September of 2016.

Table 4.2: Time intervals during which the Sun turned dark in the 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength, as detected by the SDO satellite, from August 20th to September 14th 2016. The last column indicates whether the Sun went dark in visible light.

Day no.	**Date: August 20th to 31st and September 1st to 14th**	**Started disappearing in 19.3 nm at (UTC time)**	**Completely gone in 19.3 nm at (UTC time)**	**Started reappearing in 19.3 nm at (UTC time)**	**Completely back in 19.3 nm at (UTC time)**	**Time i was go in 19.3 nm fo (minut**
	20	7:03	Not gone		7:24	0

1	**21**	6:55	7:00	7:25	7:30	25
2	**22**	6:49	6:53	7:29	7:33	36
3	**23**	6:44	6:47	7:32	7:34	45
4	**24**	6:39	6:41	7:33	7:36	52
5	**25**	6:36	6:38	7:35	7:37	59
6	**26**	6:33	6:35	7:35	7:38	60
7	**27**	6:29	6:32	7:35	7:37	63
8	**28**	6:27	6:29	7:35	7:37	66
9	**29**	6:24	6:27	7:34	7:36	67
10	**30**	6:22	6:25	7:33	7:36	68
11	**31**	6:21	6:24	?	?	?
12	**1**	6:20	6:21	7:31	7:34?	63
13	**2**	6:18	6:20	7:30	7:32	70
14	**3**	6:17	6:20	7:28	7:31	68
15	**4**	6:16	6.18	7:26	7:28	68
16	**5**	6:16	6:18	7:23	7:27	65
17	**6**	6:15	6:17	7:21	7:23	64
18	**7**	6:15	6:17	7:17	7:20	60
19	**8**	6:15	6:18	7:14	7:17	56
20	**9**	6:16	6:19	7:10	7:13	51
21	**10**	6:17	6:21	7:05	7:08	44
22	**11**	6:19	6:23	6:59	7:04	38
23	**12**	6:22	6:28	6:52	6:58	24
24	**13**	6:27	Not gone		6:49	0
25	**14**					0

Table 4.3: Time intervals during which the Sun turned dark in the 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength, as detected by the SDO satellite, from Feb 18th to March 14th, 2016. The last column indicates whether the Sun went dark in visible light**.**

Day no.	**Date: February 18th to 29th and**	**Started disappearing in 19.3 nm at (UTC time)**	**Completely gone in 19.3 nm at (UTC time)**	**Started reappearing in 19.3 nm at (UTC time)**	**Completely back in 19.3 nm at (UTC time)**	**Time it was gon in 19.3 nm for (minute**

	March 1st to 14th					
	18					0
1	**19**	7:10	7:20	7:26	7:37	6
2	**20**	7:03	7:07	7:36	7:42	29
3	**21**	6:57	7:01	7:41	7:45	40
4	**22**	6:52	6:55	7:43	7:46	48
5	**23**	6:48	6:52	7:45	7:48	53
6	**24**	6:45	6:49	7:46	7:49	57
7	**25**	6:42	6:45	7:47	7:49	62
8	**26**	6:40	6:43	7:47	7:49	64
9	**27**	6:37	6:40	7:47	7:49	67
10	**28**	6:35	6:38	7:46	7:48	68
11	**29**	6:34	6:36	7:46	7:47	70
12	**1**	6:32	6:35	7:44	7:47	69
13	**2**	6:31	6:33	7:43	7:45	70
14	**3**	6:30	6:33	7:41	7:43	68
15	**4**	6:30	6:32	7:39	7:42	67
16	**5**	6:29	6:31	7:37	7:39	67
17	**6**	6:29	6:31	7:34	7:36	63
18	**7**	6:28	6:31	7:31	7:34	60
19	**8**	6:30	6:32	7:28	7:30	56
20	**9**	6:30	6:33	7:24	7:27	51
21	**10**	6:32	6:36	7:19	7:22	43
22	**11**	6:34	6:39	7:13	7:18	35
23	**12**	6:38	6:44	7:04	7:11	20
24	**13**	6:47	No	No	7:01	0
25	**14**					0

At the time, I also wrote several articles showing several reasons why the official story that these SDO images showing the Sun partially dark was caused by an eclipse was not possible. One was that the earth would have to have a negative curvature.

Figure 4.6 shows the Sun going dark on September 3rd at 6:18 (UTC) in different wavelengths, namely: 13.1 nm, 17.1 nm, 19.3 nm, 21.1 nm, 30.4 nm, 160 nm and 170 nm. Notice that different portions of the Sun are showing in every image. This could be attributed to refraction in the earth's atmosphere, but the fact that all the structures that are giving off light appear to be clearly edged and complete, and not at all covered by a large object like the earth, this is not likely. If the Earth was eclipsing the Sun, how can it have a different curvature and be at different positions at the same time? Also notice the curvature that the object eclipsing the Sun would have to have, in order to produce the images in 160 nm and 170 nm. The Earth would have to have a negative curvature, which is impossible. Figure 4.8 shows the shape the Earth would have to have, in order to produce the image in the 160 nm wavelength. And the same applies to the 170 nm wavelength image.

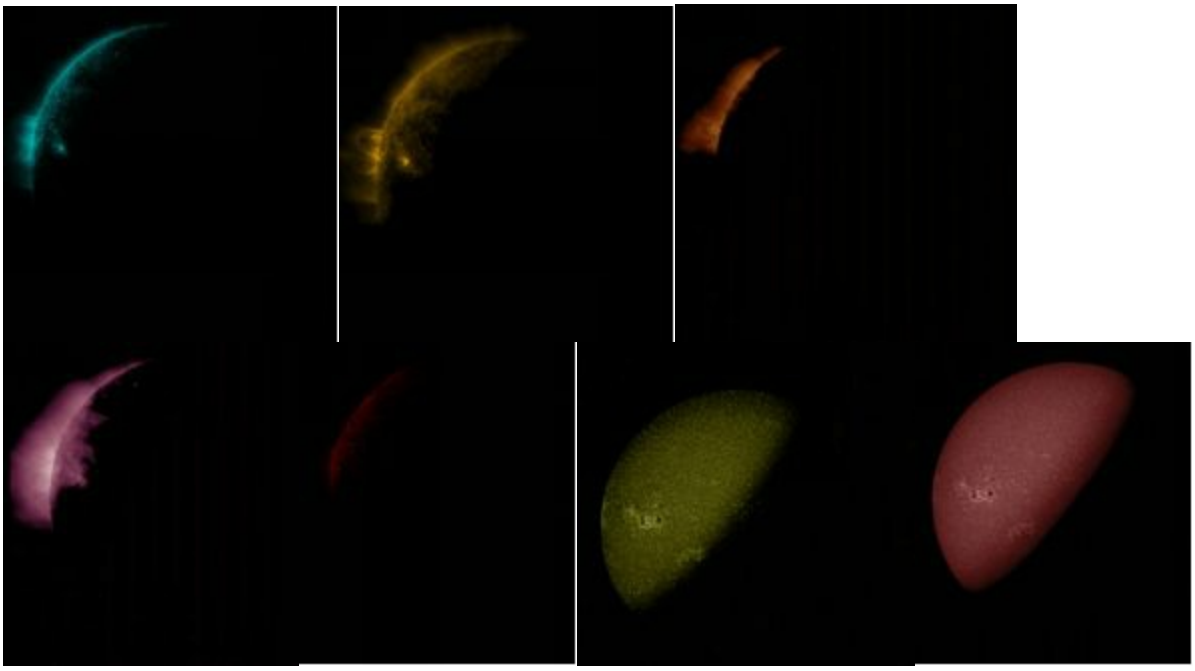


Figure 4.6. Images of the Sun detected by the SDO satellite at 6:18 (UTC), on September 3rd, in 13.1 nm, 17.1 nm, 19.3 nm, 21.1 nm,

30.4 nm, 160 nm and 170 nm. Completely edged structures at the light/darkness boundary refutes the fact that refraction might explain images showing different percentages of the Sun's surface. Instead, it seems to indicate that the Sun goes dark at different rates for the different wavelengths. The earth would have to have a negative curvature to produce the curvature in the 160 nm and 170 nm images.

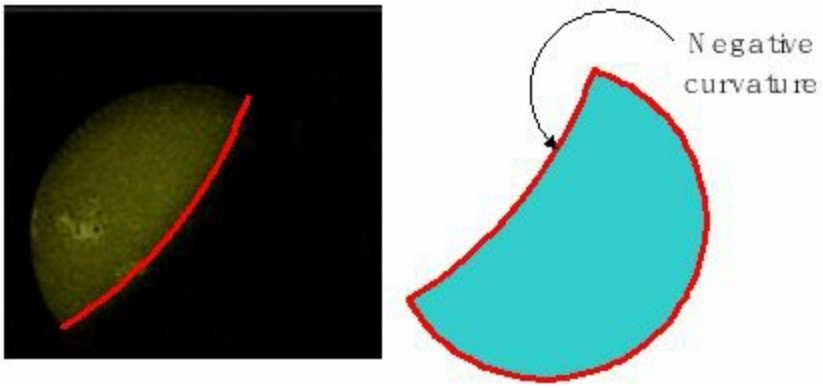


Figure 4.7. The shape the earth would have to have in order to produce the curvature shown in the image in 160 nm taken by SDO at 6:18 (UTC) on September 3rd 2016.

To me, it was always obvious that the images showing that the Sun was going dark could not possibly be caused by an eclipse but I started getting questions regarding that because NASA always took pains to explain that it was due to an eclipse. So, I wrote several articles explaining that the Sun was really going dark and that what was observed could not be caused by an eclipse. In chapter 5, I will go further into some of these explanations.

Current physics understanding of the Sun and of stellar, planetary and galactic formation, as well as stellar evolution is based on gravitational collapse, which places the gravitational force as the primary concept behind all that goes on in the universe. But my discovery that the Sun was going dark changed all that for me. This is because if the Sun is having fusion reactions, which is what

stops it from collapsing under gravitational attraction, it would be impossible for it to go dark, as light would be coming from deep inside it. So the fact that it is going dark means that there are no fusion reactions, inside it, and yet it doesn't collapse. This removes the gravitational force, as the answer behind everything that happens in the universe. This has such a profound consequence that it is not surprising that NASA so closely guards this secret.

But why am I the only physicist prepared to talk about it? Any physicist with any mediocre training in observation would, I think, reach the same conclusion I did, regarding the SDO eclipse, but yet none seem willing to question NASA. It is a case of, if NASA says so, it must be so. But I was not willing to compromise and help the deception continue. However, there was a price to be paid and that was the loss of my career. In addition, when I left South Africa I left my car, most of my clothes, my furniture, paintings, and everything else. I enjoy cooking vegan food and had accumulated many kitchen appliances over the years: blenders, electric pressure cooker, and many more. But I had to leave with whatever could fit into two suitcases and the appliances would not work in the United States, without a transformer, anyway. I do miss some of these things but at the same time I feel free and light because I was able to let go of whatever I had in order to do something infinitely more important, which is to do the mission that God had given me to do.

Chapter 5

The SDO Eclipse Season is not due to an Eclipse, the Sun is really going dark

My discovery that the Sun was actually going dark was truly revolutionary. It changed everything. It also required the presence of at least two extra objects in the inner Solar System with at least one of them going close to the Sun and causing it to go dark. However, this discovery also led to the kind of attacks I was not expecting. Initially, I simply responded to these attacks by writing different articles explaining why it could not be due to an eclipse.

I was born Catholic, I went to Catholic Sunday School and to Catholic Schools. The first School I went to when I was 4 and 5 years old was run by nuns. As a teenager I went to another school run by nuns, this time in Portugal. People are often very critical of the Catholic Church and there are probably good reasons for that, but not everything is bad. I remember coloring in a picture of Jesus at catechism classes and hearing stories about him that somehow made an impression on me. One night, soon after that, I was told to go to bed but it was dark and I felt afraid, so as I lay there in the dark, I said out loud 'Jesus I am scared, come and lie with me'. The response was immediate; I sensed a light turn on in my room. It was not a physical light, as I did not see it with my physical eyes but it was a light nevertheless. I also felt a great peace and fell asleep soon after that, and slept well, until morning. I thought until recently that this was the first time I had called on Jesus' name and had my first encounter with him, but as I was to discover, it had not been the first. I had met him previously; I just

did not remember it, until recently.

One of the absolutely irrefutable points that I used to prove that the Sun was actually going dark was that the Sun's corona shrunk back as the Sun became increasingly darker rather than being covered by an advancing earth, as we would expect if an eclipse was happening.

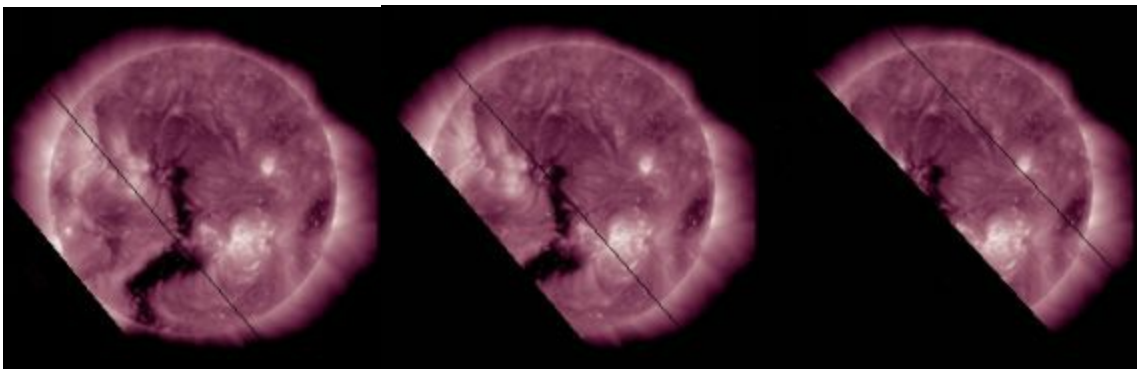


Figure 5.1. Illustration of what we should see when the earth eclipses SDO's view of the Sun.

Figure 5.1 below illustrates what we would expect to see, if the Earth was eclipsing SDO's view of the Sun. Because the Earth has an atmosphere that may affect up to one third of the Sun's surface, as the Earth moves in front of the Sun, from SDO's perspective, the Sun may still be visible through the atmosphere but appear darker than it really is. This area of possible darkness is represented by the area between the dark/light boundary line and the thin black line. The black area is where the surface of the Earth is and through which the light of the Sun cannot get through. Notice that the dark area covers only the Sun's corona in the first image, but it covers part of the Sun in the second image and about half of the Sun in the third image.

Figure 5.2 below shows a larger version of the third image, in figure 5.1, so that we can examine what happens at the boundary of darkness and light. Notice that the structures that are part of the

Sun at the edge of the light and darkness boundary are just covered by the darkness. In these images, which are in the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength, we see long hair like structures on the Sun, which we can call tendrils. The tendrils at the edge of the darkness are simply covered, so that we may see parts of different tendrils, with the other part being in the dark area, and therefore not visible.

Notice also what happens to the Sun's corona, it is simply covered by the dark shadow and we see the dark line going across it. We definitely get the impression that the Corona continues behind the darkness boundary even though we cannot see it. But what we can see is that the Corona does not seem to change shape as the darkness covers it, it is simply covered. This is an important point so yellow arrows are used to indicate the areas on the Corona where the edge of the Earth's surface covers it.

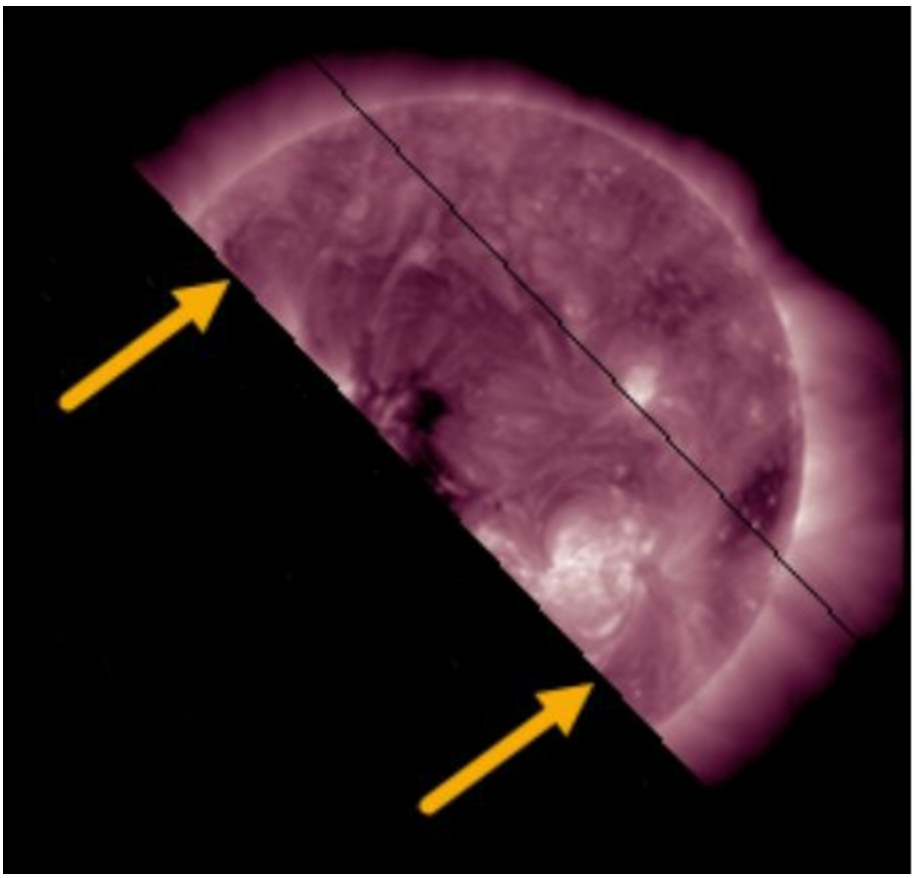


Figure 5.2. Larger version of the third image in figure 1. The yellow arrows indicate where the Sun's Corona is covered by a line behind which there is darkness.

Now let us look at what happens during the eclipse season:

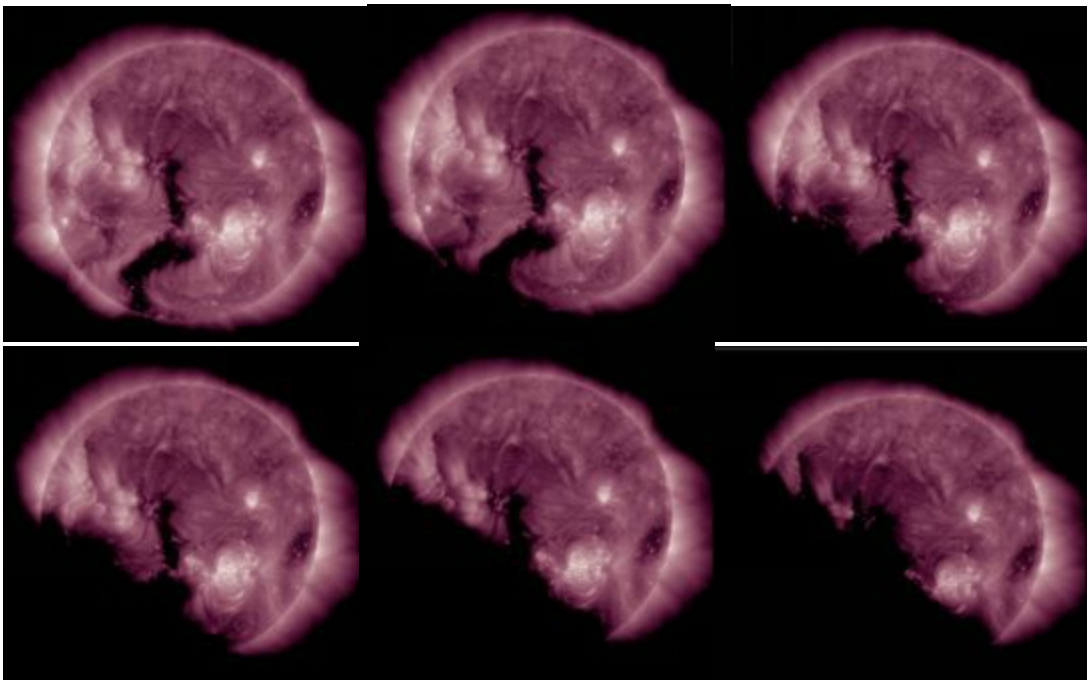


Figure 5.3. Images of the Sun as provided by SDO in the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength from August 25th 2015 at 7:00, 7:01, 7:02, 7:03, 7:04 and 7:05 (UTC).

Notice, first of all, from figure 5.3, that the Corona is not covered by darkness. The Corona shrinks as the darkness advances. Figure 4 below shows the image from 7:00 and the image from 7:07. Yellow arrows indicate the Corona in about the same region on both sides of the Sun, in both images. The Corona is darker and has shrunk in the 7:07 image in comparison with the 7:00 image. This means that the Corona is getting darker and shrinking as the darkness advances. This is not what we would expect from an eclipse. This can only happen if the Sun is actually going dark.

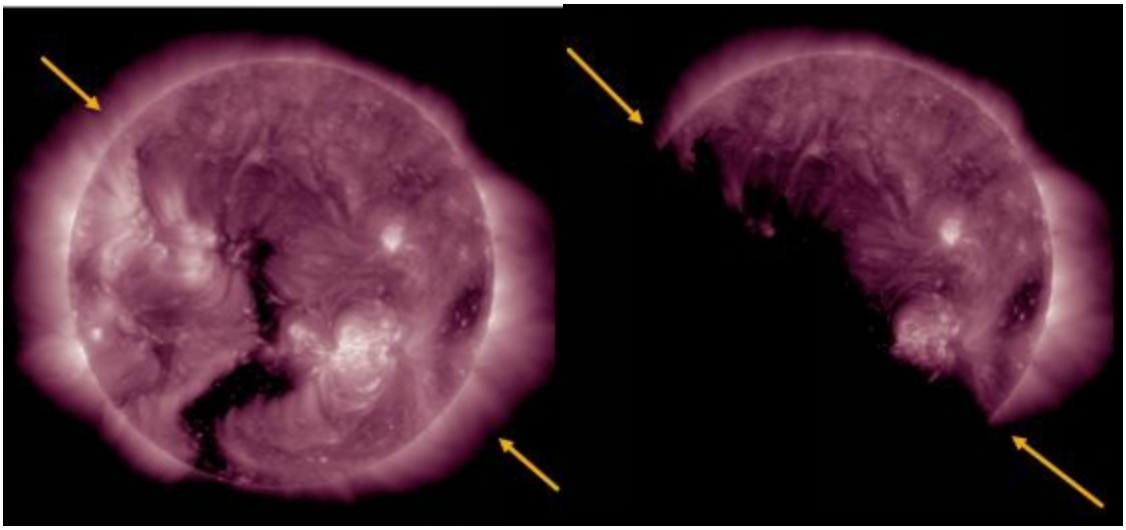


Figure 5.4. Images of the Sun, as provided by SDO in the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength, from August 25th 2015, at 7:00 and 7:06 (UTC).

Notice that the shrinking of the Sun's Corona starts happening even from 7:01 (UTC). Figure 5.5 below shows the 7:00 and the 7:01 images, side by side. Yellow and red arrows indicate where the Sun's corona has shrunk to almost nothing. In fact, the Sun's Corona has shrunk along the lower left side of the Sun, in the 7:01 image, in comparison with the 7:00 image. And we can see that the Corona has shrunk on the lower right hand side of the Sun, as well. This is just what happens within the first minute of the Sun starting to go dark.

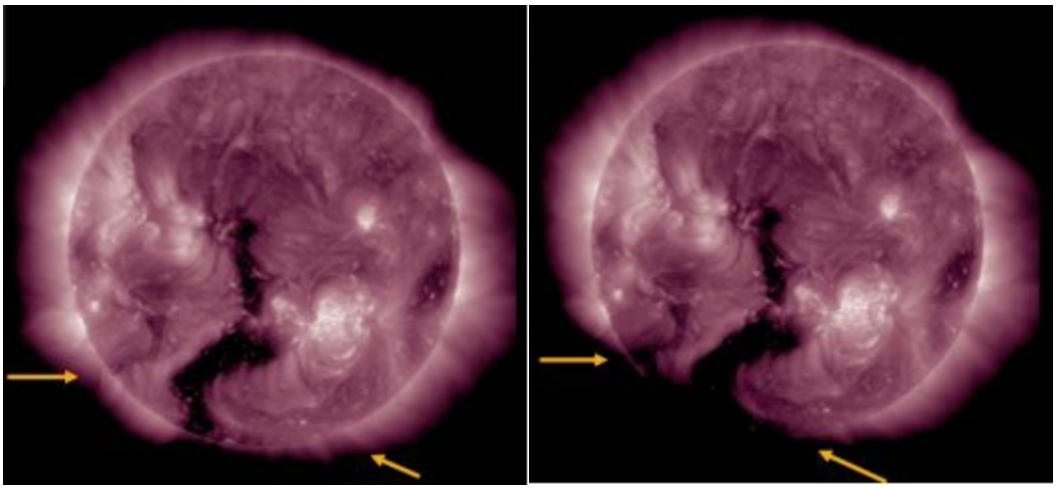


Figure 5.5. Images of the Sun as provided by SDO, in the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength, from August 25th 2015 at 7:00 and 7:01 (UTC). The yellow and red arrows indicate where the Sun's Corona has shrunk, on the left and the right hand sides of the Sun, respectively. The Corona has shrunk along the lower left and lower right sides of the Sun, as well, in the 7:01 image.

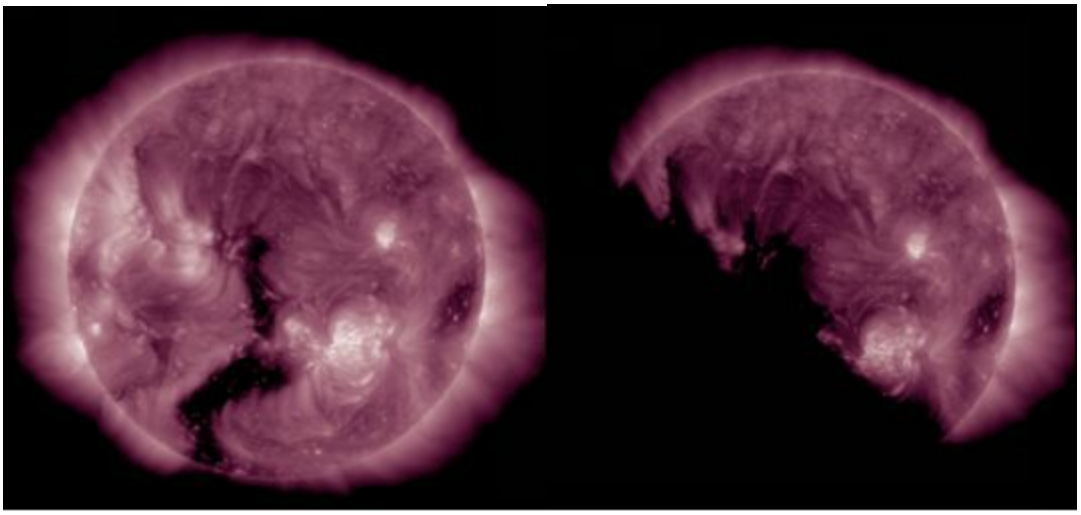


Figure 5.6. Images of the Sun as provided by SDO in the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength, from August 25th 2017, at 7:00 and 7:05 (UTC).

Figure 5.6 compares the 7:00 and the 7:05 images. Notice again that the Sun's Corona has shrunk at the darkness boundary. It had not been covered. Also the whole visible surface of the Sun is darker in the right image than in the left image. Even though this is expected to happen, it is only expected to happen for one third of the Sun's surface and we have an area larger than one third having become darker in the right (7:05) image.

Also, the darkness boundary, in the right image is very jagged. The Earth's curvature should have produced a smooth line but this is not what we see here. Figure 5.7 below shows a larger version of the darkness boundary in the 7:05 image. Notice that we can see complete structures at the edge of the darkness. We see

complete tendrils, not partially covered tendrils, at the boundary. It is as if a tendril goes completely dark or it stays completely visible. The same thing happens to the granules, they are either completely visible or completely dark, and gone from view. None are partially covered by the advancing darkness boundary.

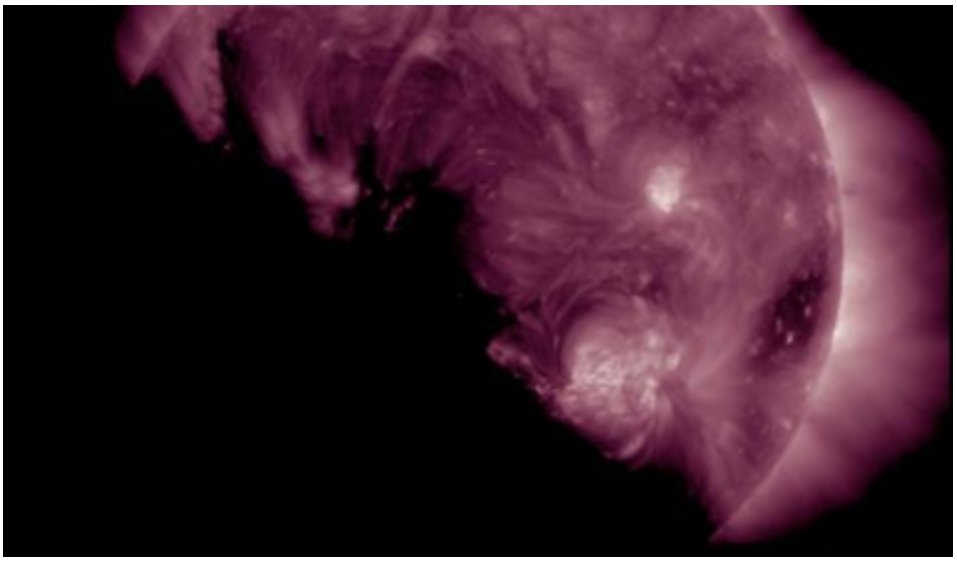


Figure 5.6. Image of the Sun as provided by SDO in the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength, from August 25th 2015, at 7:05 (UTC). The darkness boundary is jagged and all visible Sun structures look complete and not partially covered.

This is not what is supposed to happen if the Earth is eclipsing SDO's view of the Sun. This does not look like an eclipse at all. To make this even clearer though, figure 5.7 shows an even closer view of the darkness boundary in the 7:05 image.

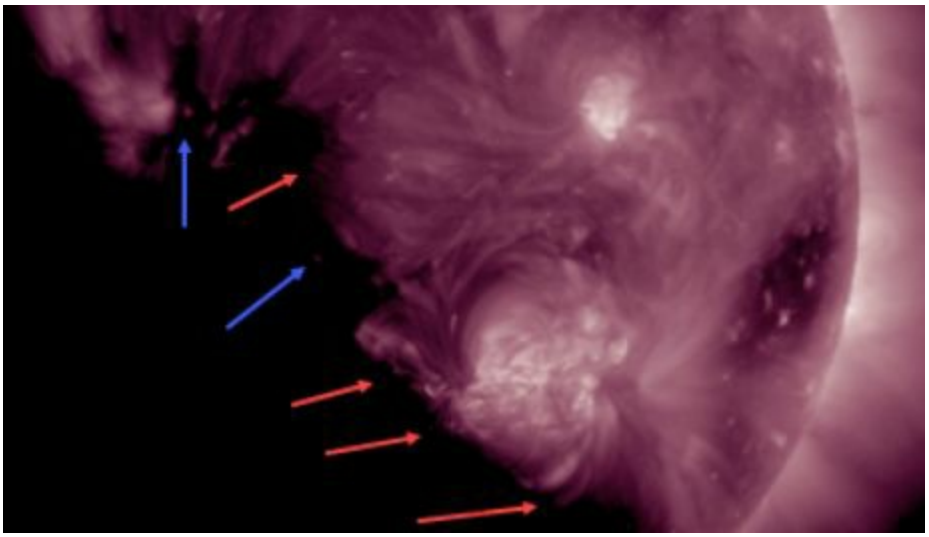


Figure 5.7. Image of the Sun as provided by SDO in the 21.1 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength, from August 25th 2015, at 7:05 (UTC). The blue arrows point to granules and the red arrows to complete tendril structures at the edge of the darkness.

What these few images therefore show is that it is impossible that an eclipse is producing this effect. These images can only be produced if what we are observing is the Sun getting progressively darker.

In fact, before I left the University of the Witwatersrand I had a discussion with a colleague, who is an astronomer. He occupied the office next to mine and taught several of the astronomy courses, in the department. He agreed to discuss the SDO eclipse season with me and tried to give me several reasons why it may be an eclipse including the idea that NASA was getting their time stamps all wrong. However, right at the beginning of this discussion he told me that we would not discuss the Sun's corona. The reason why he refused to discuss it is that it is irrefutable. No amount of messing up of the time stamps, can possibly explain why the corona shrinks, as the Sun's surface becomes increasingly darker.

Figure 5.8 below shows images of the Sun in the 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength between 7:00 and 7:23 (UTC) at 1 minute intervals. As with the 21.1 nm images we again see that the Sun's corona shrinks as the Sun gets progressively darker and that the darkness boundary is very jagged, with complete granules visible at the edges. There are no solar structures at the boundary that seem to have been covered. The structures at the boundary are either emitting light and visible or not emitting light, and dark.

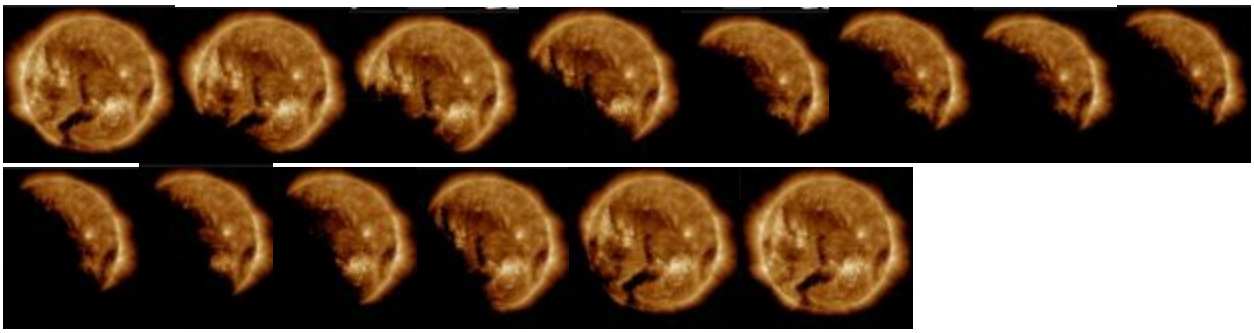


Figure 5.8. Images of the Sun as provided by SDO in the 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelength from August 25th 2015 between 7:01 and 7:22 (UTC), at 2 minute intervals. The Sun first starts going dark at 7:01 (UTC) and is fully visible again at 7:20.

Figure 5.9 below shows two images of the Sun in the 450 nm wavelength, which is the only visible light wavelength detected by the SDO satellite. The X-ray and ultraviolet images are available about every minute but the visible light images are only available every hour on the hour. So if the Sun is dark or half dark, at the time, that the image is updated, this is what is shown for the next hour. This makes it more difficult to see that the Sun is also losing light emission in the visible light wavelength. However, the two images in figure 5.9 clearly show that the Sun also goes dark in visible light.

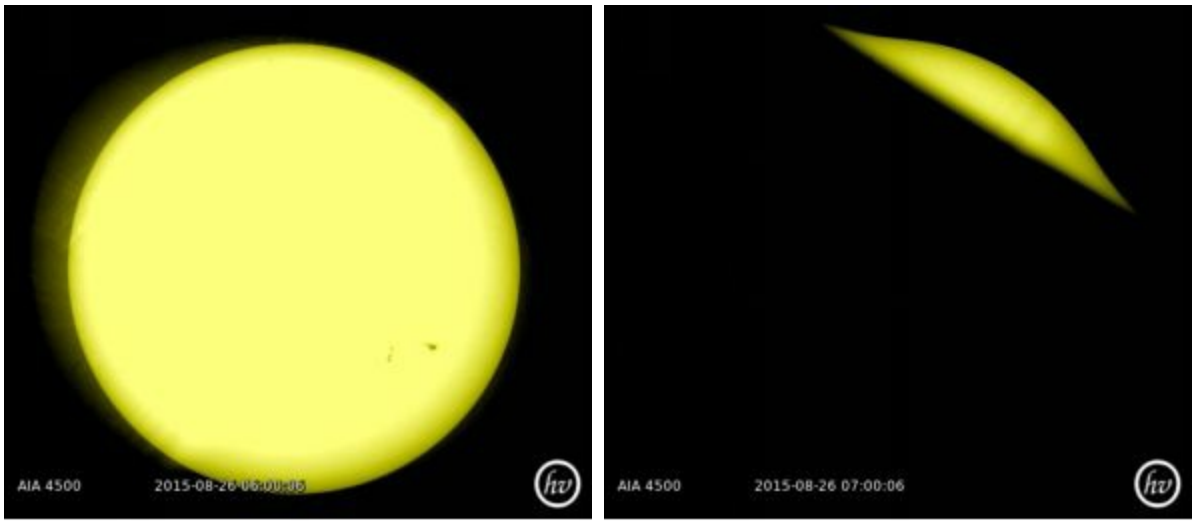


Figure 5.9. Images of the Sun as detected by the SDO satellite in the 450 nm (visble light) wavelenth from August 26th 2017 at 6:00 and 7:00 (UTC) showing that the Sun also goes dark in visible light.

Figure 10 shows some more interesting images of the Sun in visible light from the Sun darkening cycle, in March of 2016.

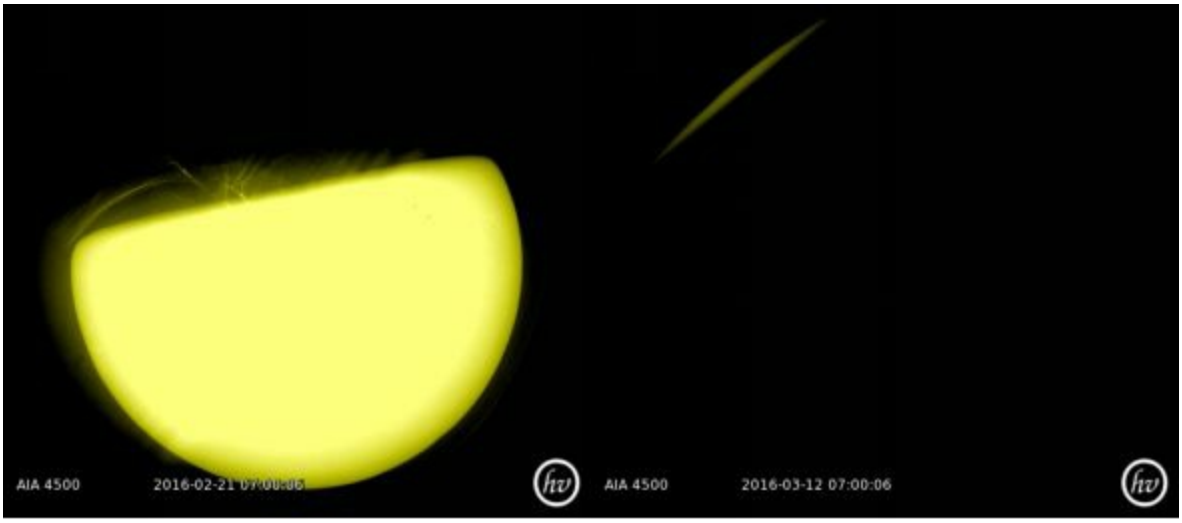


Figure 5.10. Image of the Sun in 450 nm (visible light) wavelength detected by SDO on February 21 and March 12 of 2016, at 6:30 (UTC)

Thus, the Sun, not only goes dark in the x-ray and ultraviolet

wavelength but also in the visible light wavelength.

Now, why don't images from other satellites such as SOHO, for instance, show the Sun going dark? This is because, these images are just not updated during the time that the Sun goes dark or the images shown are manipulated so not to show the Sun's true state. It could also simply be that last image updated before the Sun started going dark is the image shown throughout the time that the SDO images show that the Sun is dark. If the real images are ever actually uploaded to Helioviewer.org or other websites that show them, they will have been manipulated, in order not to show the Sun going dark. However, there will always be a few days delay before these manipulated images show up.

Why don't we, from earth, see the Sun going dark? That is one of the purposes of the Sun simulators, which were the subject of chapter 3. These devices are used to hide the fact that the Sun is going dark from people on earth.

The SDO satellite was launched on February 11th 2010 and it did not provide any images showing that the Sun was going dark during what come to be known as the SDO eclipse season in March of that year. The first images showing the Sun was going progressively dark for up to an hour a day, for about 24 days in succession started in September of 2010.

Now, when I was attacked by an amateur astronomer who ran the Youtube channel called Astronomy Live he claimed to have calculated the start of the eclipse season and that it was 4 days earlier, at the beginning of 2017, than it was at the beginning of 2016 because of nodal precession. In other words, it was 4 days earlier because of the precession of the satellite's orbital plane. This would be due to the satellite being a geosynchronous satellite with an orbital inclination of 28^{o}. However, I have always claimed

that the Sun was actually going dark, and I believe that my belief and statements regarding that was the reason that this particular amateur astronomer wrote to my Head of School, at the University of the Witwatersrand, in order to try to get me fired. He was partially successful because I was victimized to the point that eventually I left the University and came to the United States.

As to the predicting the date of the start of the cycle there is no need for any calculation. The cycle starts 4 days early every year, as shown by the start dates, of every dark Sun cycle, from the beginning of 2011, to the beginning of 2017. These dates appear in tables 5.1 and 5.2 below.

Table 5.1. Start of Dark Sun Cycle dates, and period of time, in days, between each February/March cycle and each August/September cycle.

Year	**Date**	**Period since last February/March cycle (days)**	**Date**	**Period since last August/September cycle (days)**
2011	March 12th		September 11th	
2012	March 6th	360	September 6th	360
2013	March 2nd	361	September 2nd	361
2014	February 26th	361	August 29th	361
2015	February 23rd	362	August 25th	361
2016	February 19th	361	August 21st	361
2017	February 14th	361		

The darkening cycle has been observed by the SDO (Solar Dynamics Observatory) satellite since September 2010. Tables 5.1 and 5.2 show the dates and the time period between these cycles from March 2011. Only an object, with an orbital period, and therefore in orbit around the Sun, can possibly cause this event to happen repeatedly, with this kind of regularity. Table 1 indicates that the object causing the Dark Sun cycle has a yearly cycle, which is 361 days long, with it returning twice, in that time. The time period, between the March to September, Dark Sun cycle, is 183, or 184 days, and the time period, between the September to March, cycle is 177, or 178 days. The difference in time periods may be an indication that the object causing the Dark Sun cycle does not orbit the Sun but another star, and in September to March the Sun moves toward this star, and in March to September, the Sun is moving away from this star, so the object has to travel another 4 days to reach the Sun.

Table 5.2. Start of Dark Sun Cycle dates and the period, in days,

between each twice yearly cycle.

Year	Date	Period since last twice yearly cycle (days)
2011	March 12th	
2011	September 11th	183
2012	March 6th	178
2012	September 6th	184
2013	March 2nd	177
2013	September 2nd	184
2014	February 26th	177
2014	August 29th	184
2015	February 23rd	179
2015	August 25th	183
2016	February 19th	178
2016	August 21st	183
2017	February 14th	178

Now, we can see from Tables 5.1 and 5.2 that the Dark Sun cycle repeats itself at regular intervals and that the yearly cycle is 4 days shorter than a complete year. In other words, the Dark Sun cycle is 361 days long, and a year is 365 days long, so there is a difference of 4 days, between the two.

Now, the arguments that Scott Ferguson used regarding the fact that he had gone through a very complex calculation to find out that the eclipse season was supposed to star 4 days earlier in 2017 is well known to me. The argument is a familiar one used throughout current physics theory. It simply entails the use very complicated mathematics or simulations and no one will question the findings or even the hypothesis.

However, Scott Ferguson's statement regarding a calculation as well as the mention of nodal precession, which is the precession of a satellite's axis of rotation, as an excuse for the 4 day difference

turned out to be no more than another smoke screen. If the dark Sun images were indeed caused by an eclipse, it would not be likely that the difference in the start date, each year, would be exactly 4 days. The difference would have to vary between, say, 0 days, and maybe, 6 days. But this is not what is happening. The difference is always 4 days. This is an additional factor showing that the SDO eclipse season is caused by the Sun going dark, not by it being eclipsed, and the object, or system, causing the Dark Sun cycle, has a 361 day cycle.

In conclusion, the Dark Sun cycle is 361 days long, with the Sun going dark twice, for about an hour a day, and for 24 days in succession, during that time. There is no need for any mention of nodal precession, or any farce regarding a calculation based on the nodal precession. The Sun is simply going dark and not being eclipsed. However, the fact that the Sun is going dark shows that there must be a cause, in other words, an object that is able to drain the Sun to the point that it does go dark. In the next few chapters I will detail my search for evidence regarding the presence of this type of object inside the solar system.

When I went through the period of being investigated at the university, I mostly felt very alone and victimized, with just about no support from any of my colleagues, whilst the Head of School showed no softening of his stance towards me, so it was quite a surprise when on my last day, as I was leaving the building one of my colleagues approached me and explained that he wished he had known what I was going through because he would have helped me. He told me that he had also fought the system and had won. Well it was too late by then for me to reverse the process but I was happy that not everyone there had turned into a coward and refused to stand up for me, against a system that discourages any departure from what is accepted research.

Chapter 6

The Evidence for the presence of Stellar Remnants in the Solar System

I believe that most physicists believe that God created the universe, and the reason for that is that when you start studying the laws that govern universe, and you start understanding the vastness, intricacy and complexity in the universe, you realize that it could not have come together by accident. However, most people go through some experience in life when they have to decide to believe in God or not. My own experience came when I was 16 years old. I had been reading a lot of science fiction books and they seemed to promote the idea of a universe without the need of a creator. So, in my effort to reach a conclusion regarding that, I said to my father one day 'God does not exist'. My father responded that He did indeed exist and that if you prayed He answered your prayers. This was actually the response I wanted to hear because I realized in that moment that I wanted to believe in God and that a life with God was not worth living. I am very thankful to my dad for saying the right thing to his vulnerable teenage daughter who looking for answers and for reasons to believe in God. My father died in 2011, about 6 weeks before my youngest daughter also died but I have hope that one day I will see them both again because I know there is a God and that He lives in a place called Heaven.

In September of 2016, I came across SECCHI images from 2008 that showed an object that was having what seemed to me to be coronal mass ejections (CMEs), which meant that it was a star. At

the time, I thought that there must be one Brown Dwarf star, in the solar system, and that I had now found evidence of its presence in the solar system and was quite excited. I knew by then that the fact that the Sun was actually going dark at regular intervals required that there be an object that came past the Sun at regular intervals, and caused it to go dark. And now the SECCHI images were showing the presence of plasma ejections from an object, which must therefore be a very small star, and therefore in my understanding a Brown Dwarf star.

At the time, I thought that another star that was possibly at a much lower energy potential than the Sun would be able to drain it of energy by connecting to it magnetically. I realized that this would have to be an old star and that since it was not visible it probably emitted light outside of the visible range. An old star that does not emit in the visible range and was old would most probably be much cooler than the Sun and emit infrared light. I had studied such objects as a student when doing a stellar evolution course. In stellar evolution a main sequence star, once it runs out of fuel turns into a much larger Red Giant and starts ejecting its outer layers of gas. It then turns into a White Dwarf which rotates extremely fast and thus gains a huge magnetic field since this is dependent on its angular momentum. The change from Red Giant to White Dwarf sees the star lose most of its layers of gas. The White Dwarf then has a ring shaped envelope from what is left of those layers and is then surrounded by a more diffuse cloud of gaseous material. The White Dwarf would therefore look cylindrical in shape as its fast rotation would cause the cloud to form a ring shaped envelope around it. Also, if it is part of a binary system, in which there is also a main sequence star, it will draw plasma from the main sequence star and form an accretion ring.

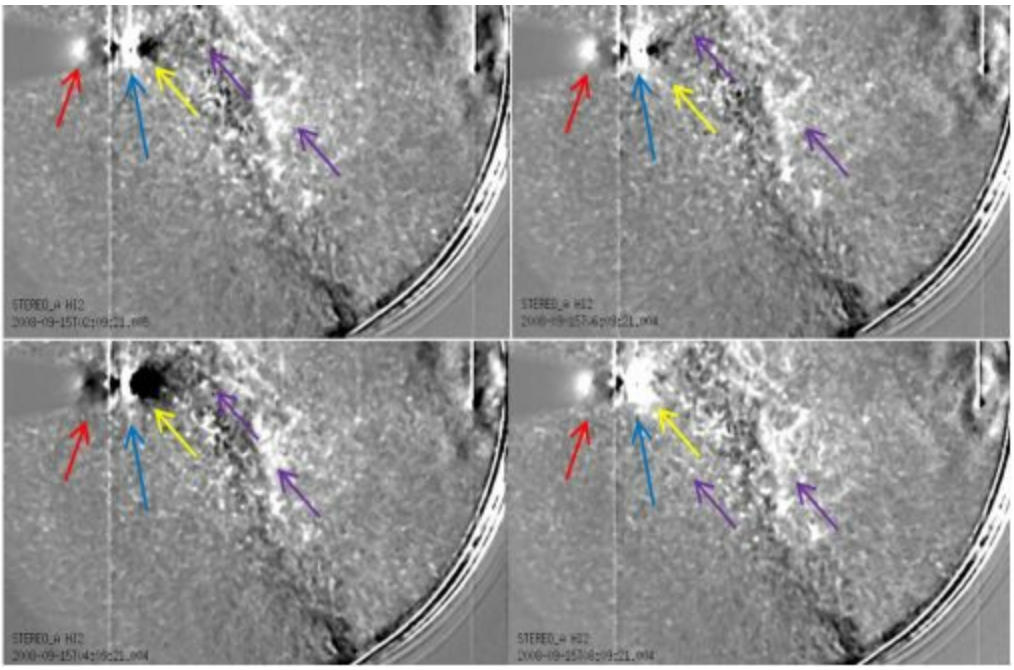


Figure 6.1. HI2 SREM images, provided by SECCHI, from September 15th 2008, at 2:09, 4:09, 6:09 and 8:09 (UTC). An object to the right or in front of the baffle is seen alternatively emitting black and white clouds of matter. In all images, the blue arrows point to the object of interest, the red arrows point to the matter emission from the object of interest that appears superimposed on the 'baffle'. The yellow arrows point to the matter ejection from the object of interest in the direction of the Sun. The purple arrows point to the heavy ion cloud that is filling the solar system as a result of the object's emissions.

A White Dwarf star is initially very bright but it is supposed to cool down and eventually will be cool enough to not be able to emit visible light, but hot enough to still emit infrared radiation. This is what I thought was a Brown Dwarf star.

Nowadays, astronomers do not talk of Brown Dwarf stars in these terms. All that is ever mentioned is the Black Dwarf, which emits no light at all and is supposed to be the end point of stellar evolution, for stars that are not massive enough to turn into

neutron stars or Black Holes. However, if a star can be thought of as reaching the point where it emits no light at all, is it not possible that it will first go through a stage, when it will simply be cool enough not to emit visible light but is still hot enough to emit infrared radiation, at which point it is what I learnt as a student was a Brown Dwarf Star?

But since there is now such confusion with the term, which mixes up these stellar remnants or old stars with substellar objects that are also called Brown Dwarfs, I have recently started calling them Stellar Cores or Stellar Remnants.

Figure 6.1 shows HI2 SREM A images, provided by SECCHI, from September 15th 2008 between 2:09 and 22:09 (UTC). The images show an object that seems to be parked in front of what has become known to us as 'the baffle'. This baffle still allows light detection over it as most of the images show a dark or white circle, indicating matter emissions from the object, in front of the baffle (red arrows), or to the left of the object of interest. The Sun is on the right side but off-frame for all the images.

The fact that light emission can be seen in front of the baffle, in 2008, suggests that it is a digital background feature, programmed to appear in all images and not a part of the spacecraft. If it was a part of the spacecraft it would block light and particle detection, in the area of the baffle's location. It seems though that this programmed feature has improved since 2008, so that in current images, the baffle seems to be blocking out light and particle detection.

The object of interest, in these images, is the object that appears to be made of a white ring indicated by blue arrows, and that is ejecting clouds of matter in front (yellow arrows) and behind (red arrows) it. The clouds of matter appear to alternate between white

and black. Most of the images shown in figure 1 are 2 hours apart. This means that this object is ejecting a huge amount of matter for its size. These matter ejections are like the CMEs, or coronal mass ejections, that our Sun ejects, on a regular basis. Only stars are able to sustain this kind of ejection, which suggests that this object is a small star. The size of the CME, a star is able to produce, is in proportion to its size and since this star is so much smaller than our Sun, it produces smaller and yet still dramatic CMEs.

Now there are two planets in front of the object, Earth and Jupiter. However, we need to realize that planets cannot go through the kind of CME production that we see happening here, this is reserved for stars only. Only stars are able to ionize their surfaces and atmospheres and accelerate large amounts of ions away from their surfaces. So the planets, Earth and Jupiter, in front of this object cannot possibly be responsible for the large amount of particles, seen here, being ejected from our object of interest. The purple arrows in all the images in figure 6.1, point to the large cloud of material that seems to be emanating from this object, and filling the area of the solar system, between the object and the Sun, in a broad diagonal line toward the bottom of the images.

Figure 6.2 shows an expanded view of the object of interest and illustrates different details about this object.

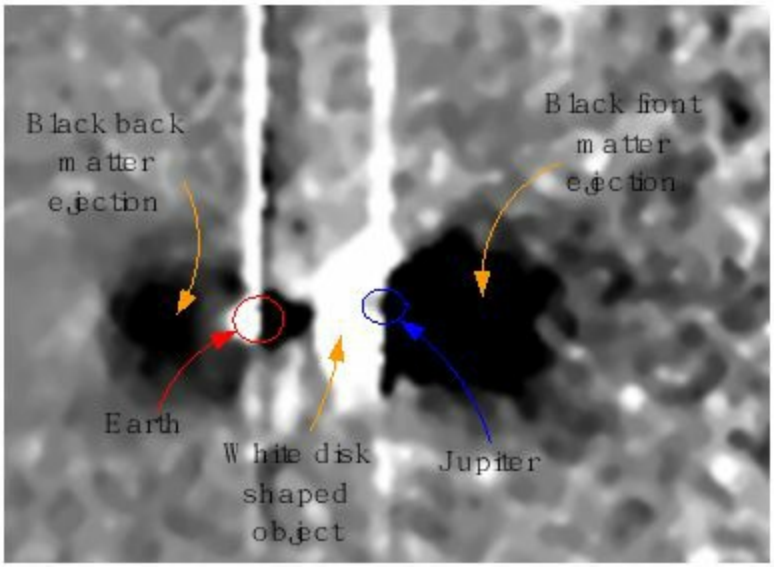


Figure 6.2. Zoomed in image of the object of interest, in figure 1, showing that the main object is the white disk in the middle. The black matter ejections are to the left and right of the object. Earth and Jupiter are also shown. Earth and Jupiter are about the size of the red and blue circles, respectively.

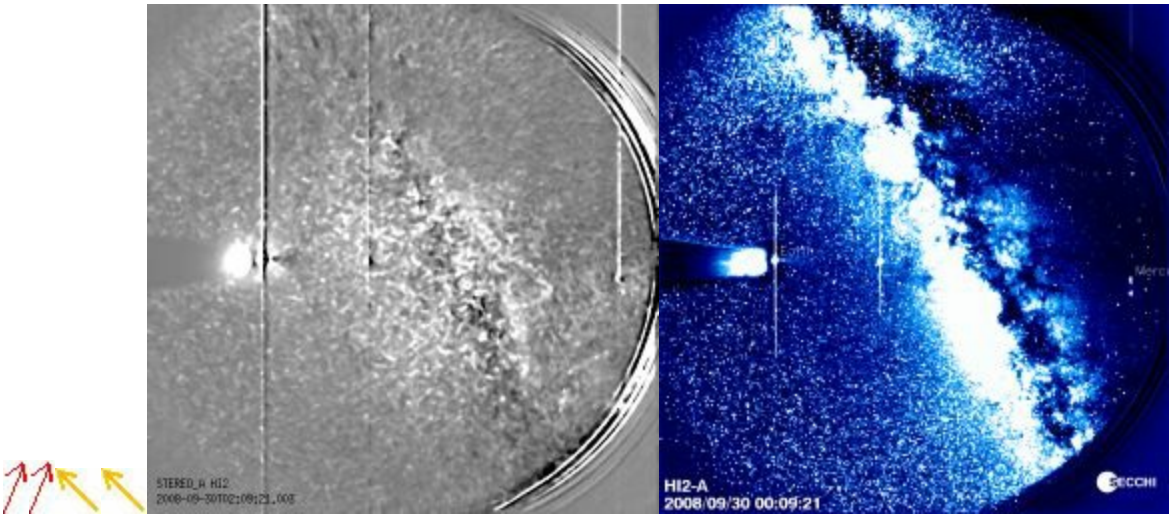


Figure 6.3. HI2 –SREM A image, on the left, and a HI2-A (visible light) image, on the right, from September 30th 2008, showing that Jupiter (orange arrow) has moved to the right but Earth has stayed with the object of interest (red arrow).

Figure 6.3 shows an HI2 –SREM image, on the left, from

September 30th 2008. On the right of figure 6.3 is an HI2- A, visible light, image from the same date. Both images show Earth and Jupiter, Jupiter has moved to the right since September 15th but Earth has maintained a position close to the object of interest. Now, Jupiter moves very slowly since its orbital period is 12 years and yet Earth, that moves much faster than Jupiter, seems to have stayed behind. This is an illusion, produced by the motion of the Stereo A spacecraft, on which the SECCHI imaging instruments and detectors are mounted. The spacecraft is in an orbit close to Earth's orbit and seems to have been designed to keep our object of interest in position close to the baffle. This suggests that this spacecraft was probably not mainly launched to observe the Sun but rather to observe our object of interest and the Sun's reaction to it.

The images in figure 6.1 are detected by a SREM (Standard Radiation Environment Monitor) detector, which detects particles. These detectors usually detect high energy protons and electrons but are also able to detect heavy ions. Heavy ions are heavy atoms that have been ionized by the fact that they have lost or gained electrons. Iron is one of those elements that when ionized would be called a heavy ion. Now, how can we determine which particles are being seen from which parts of the images in figure 6.1 and the left image in figure 6.3? Usually this information is provided by an imaging key where certain colors or shades are assigned to certain particles or energy. This key is not available to us, so we are going to discover this by ourselves through examining some more images.

Figure 6.4 shows two images compiled from the SREM detector's detection of particles, in a region of the inner solar system, close to the surface of the Sun. We see two planets and what looks like a CME being ejected from the Sun, on both images. We know that

the Sun mainly ejects protons and since both CME's look mainly black, we may conclude that black is the color used to represent protons, in all SREM images.

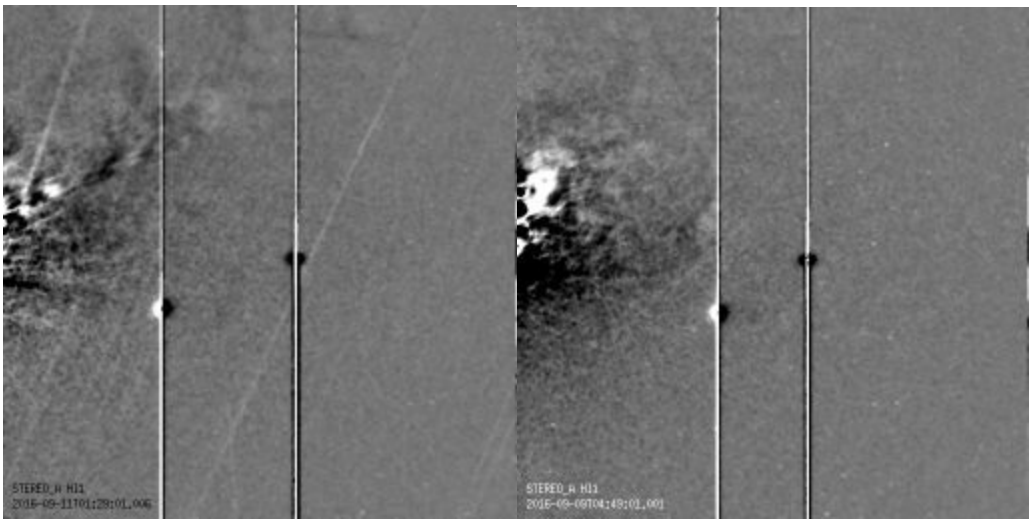


Figure 6.4. Two SREM images from September 11th and September 9th, 2016, showing the inner solar system. Coronal mass ejections, coming from the Sun can be perceived, where the black color predominates.

In figure 6.1, our object of interest ejects black and white clouds alternatively. So we now know that the black clouds are probably protons being ejected but what are the white clouds then? Well, we have already concluded that this object has to be a star because it is ejecting large amounts of matter, in a sustained manner. Looking at similar images shows that this object continues ejecting matter for the whole month of September, in 2008. But if it is a star, it must be a small star, since the mass ejections are quite a bit smaller than our Sun's and not nearly as bright as normal stars. This would mean that this object is a very small dwarf star and so very likely to be a Stellar Remnant that is somehow able to operate like a small main sequence star.

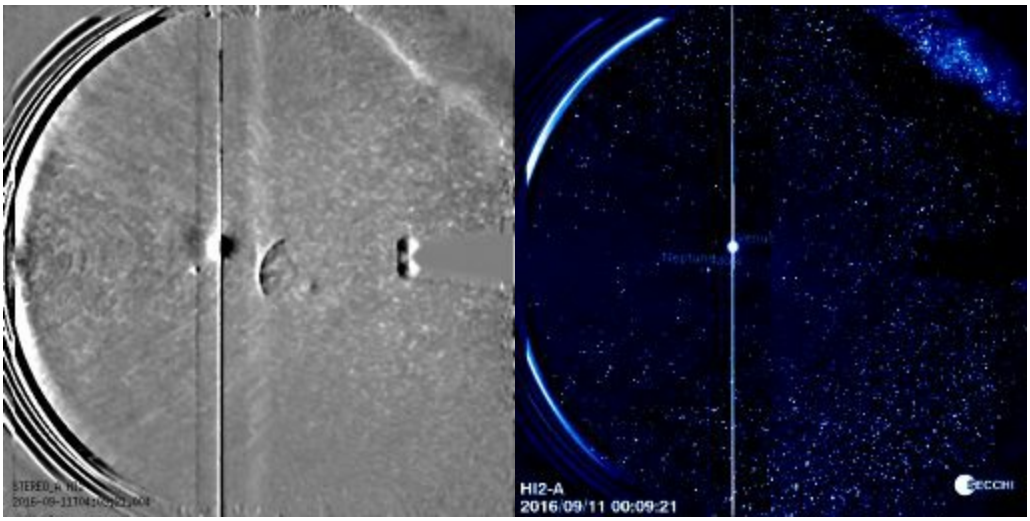


Figure 6.5. The two images show the same view of the inner solar system, on September 11th 2016. The image, on the left, comes from a SREM detector and the one, on the right, comes from a visible light imager.

Now, in figure 6.5, we see that the object of interest in the left image is black, on the Sun facing side, but white, on the side facing away from the Sun. However, in the left image, in visible light, from the same day, only an outline and a small and thin light blue line right in the middle of the object can be perceived. The rest of the object is in complete darkness. This suggests that this object emits very little visible light and is therefore a Stellar Remnant or Stellar Core. However, we know from the left image, in figure 6.5, that this object is visible to the SREM detector and is therefore emitting particles. And since we know that black represents protons, the black side facing the Sun is probably emitting protons. Then the white side would be emitting other particles, and since this is a Stellar Core and therefore its cloud and core must be made up of heavier ions, these particles are most likely to be heavy ions. The type of heavy ion it is may vary from ionized helium, to perhaps a mixture of carbon and oxygen, or even iron, depending on what material the star was able to fuse

before turning into a White Dwarf.

At the time that I was making these discoveries, my relationship with Chris Potter was becoming perplexing at times. I did not quite understand his continued up and downs, or his often explosive behavior, which he blamed on the trolls continuously attacking him. However, I tried to put it down to him simply being a sensitive person and not being able to handle any criticism. I tried to be understanding as I thought a good friend should be. I enjoyed working with him and really had a soft spot for him, in my heart. He told me that his training was in dancing and acting. He helped me by looking at my computer using a computer program called Team Viewer. Later on, I found out that this is definitely not a program to ever have on your computer, if you don't want to be spied on. So was Chris Potter a true friend or was he a plant meant to capture someone like me in a web that did not allow my research findings to reach a wide audience? Jesus said that you will know them by their fruits and so it was that Chris Potter's true purpose became known by what he himself did and said later on once I reached the United States.

The protons that the object of interest, in figure 6.5, had gained must have come from the Sun and the little visible light that it is now able to emit is most likely also due to the absorption of protons coming from the Sun, which will allow it to start a small amount of fusion reactions on its surface.

Notice that there is a diagonal line across the top right corner of both images, this line is mainly white in the left SREM image, indicating that it is made up of heavy ions, possibly anything from helium to iron, as a large main sequence star is expected to have stopped having fusion reactions once all its fuel has been converted to iron, leading to first a White Dwarf with an iron core,

which then becomes a Stellar Remnant or what I initially called a Brown Dwarf Star. But if this was not a large enough main sequence star it may be a helium core Brown Dwarf star. On the right visible light image, the same region is mainly dark, which means that these particles are not emitting light and are actually blocking the light from the background stars. This is evidence of the heavy ion dust that has filled the solar system. This is illustrated in figure 6.6 below.

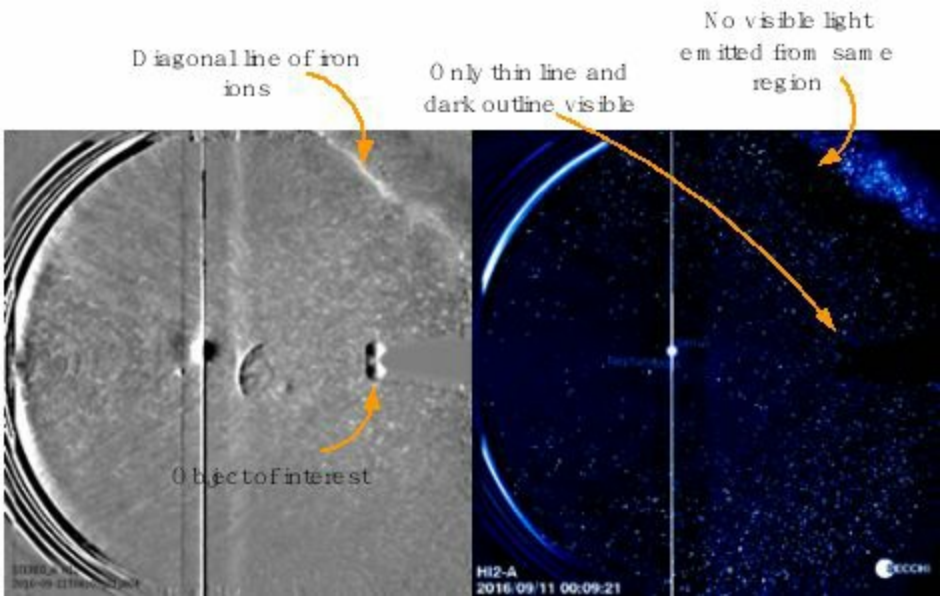

Diagonal line of iron ions
Only thin line and dark outline visible
No visible light emitted from same region
Object of interest
HI2-A
2016/09/11 00:09:21

Figure 6.6. Illustration indicating the object of interest, with its dark outline, in visible light, as well as a thin blue line, in the center of the outline. The white diagonal region, in the left image, indicates that it is heavy ions. This region is dark, in the right image.

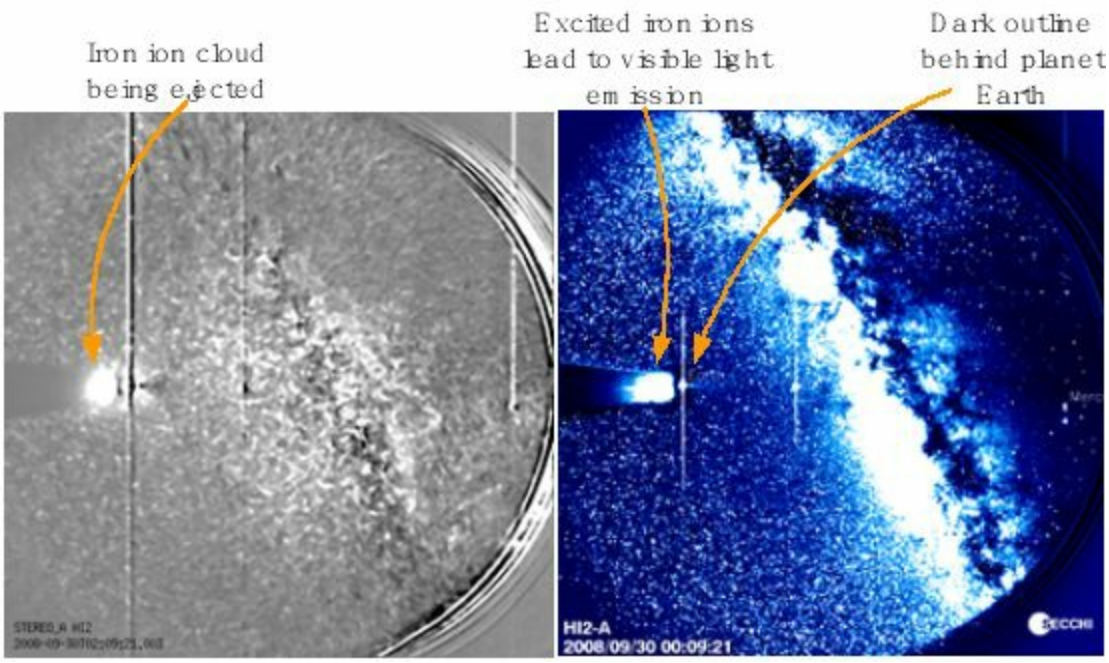

Iron ion cloud being ejected
Excited iron ions lead to visible light emission
Dark outline behind planet Earth
HI2-A
2008/09/30 00:09:21

Figure 6.7. Illustration indicating the region, on the left of the object of interest, where heavy ion ejection is taking place.

In figure 3 (repeated in figure 7 below), the object of interest also looks dark in the right (visible light) image but yet the strong mass ejection is clearly visible. Planet Earth is in front of the dark outline of the Brown Dwarf Star but closer examination reveals that indeed the outline, behind planet Earth, is dark. In the image on the left, we see that, at this time, the ejection looks white, so the object is probably emitting heavy ions, but the ejection is so strong that the heavy ions are going to excited states and are emitting visible light photons, when they decay back to their ground sate. In this way, the ejection becomes visible in the visible light range. This is why white light, in the right image, can be clearly seen to be emanating from the ejection cloud, to the left of our object of interest. This is illustrated in figure 6.7.

Figure 6.8 illustrates what the SREM detection of the Stellar Core reveals about its make-up. It emits both heavy ions and protons. The protons it emits are probably protons that it has captured from

the Sun. In the 2008 image (on the left) the object looked like it was surrounded by a disk shaped heavy ion cloud or envelope. In 2016, the Stellar Core has a heavy ion cloud around it still, but this cloud has moved to the right side of the object, or the side facing away from the Sun. The side facing the Sun is mainly emitting protons. This is evidence to the fact that since 2008, this object has captured a lot of protons, from the Sun. It is due to this object's presence in the Solar system that the Sun has lost a lot of its primary fuel, i.e. protons, and is growing weaker and dimmer.

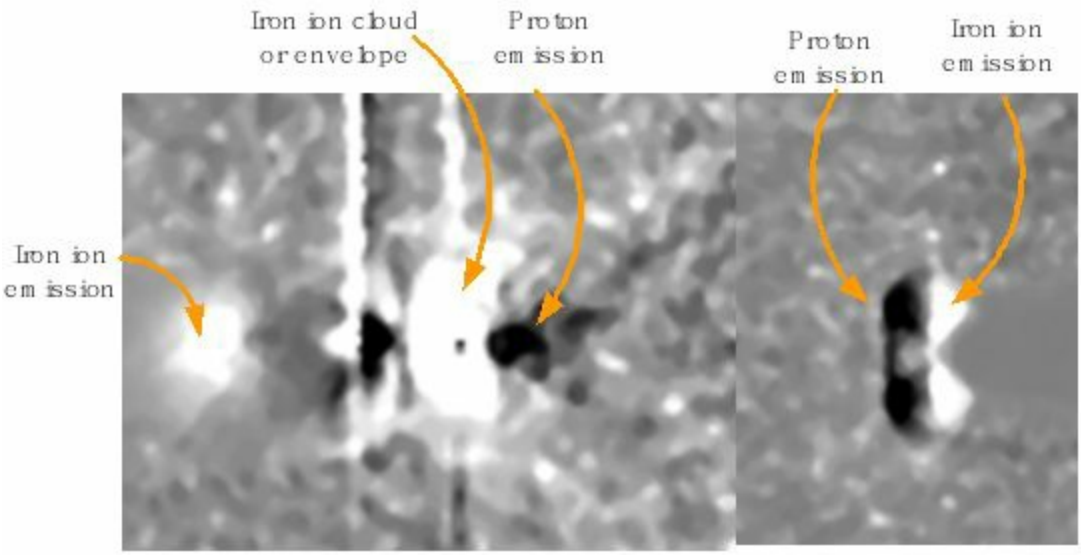


Figure 6.8. The Stellar Core as detected by a SREM detector, in 2008 (on the left) and in 2016 (on the right).

My conclusion, at the time, was that one of the Stellar Cores, or Stellar remnants, draining our Sun of its energy, had probably been within the Solar system, since 2008.

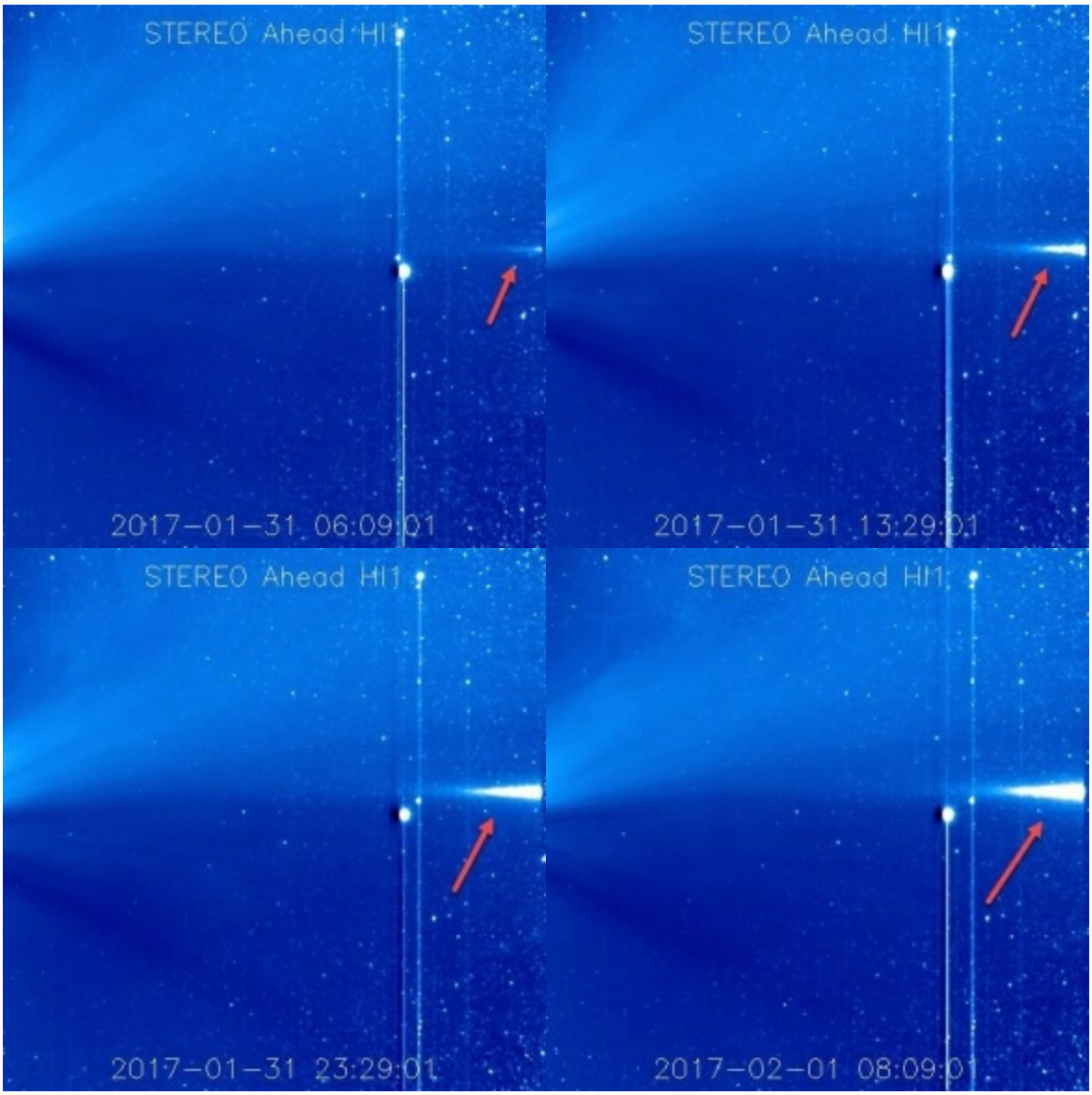


Figure 6.9. HI1 – A (visible light) images, provided by SECCHI, from January 31st, 2017, at 6:09, 13:29 and 23:29, and February 1st, 2017, at 8:09 (UTC), showing a bright flash of light appearing and growing in size, indicated by red arrows.

On January 31st 2017, a flash of light appeared in SECCHI images. Figure 6.9 shows HI1-A (visible light) images provided by SECCHI (Sun Earth Connection Coronal and Heliospheric Investigation) showing the flash of light appearing and growing in size.

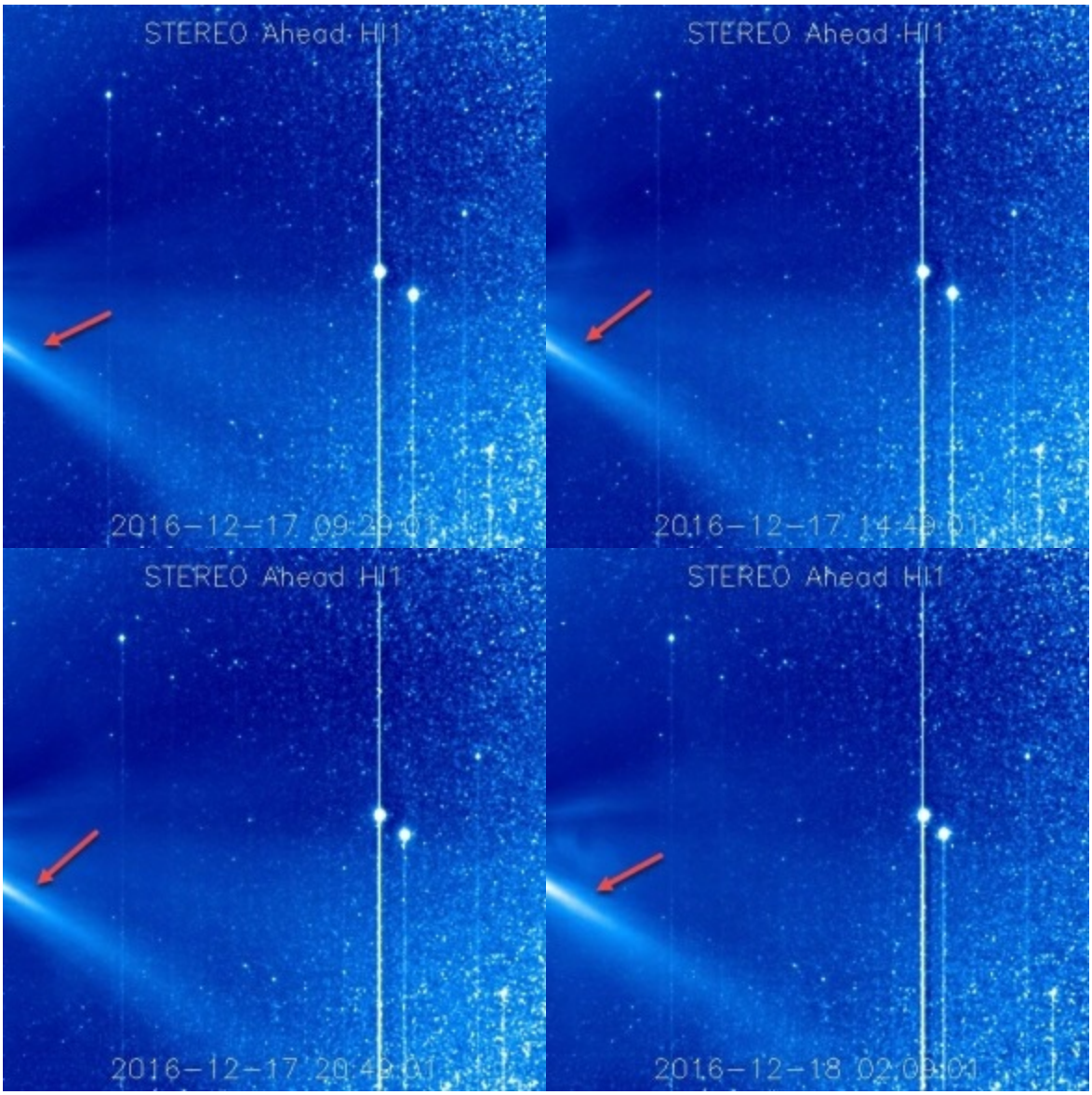


Figure 6.10. HI1 – A (visible light) images, provided by SECCHI, from December 17th, 2016, at 9:29, 14:49, 20:49 and December 18th, at 2:09 (UTC), showing a bright flash of light growing in size due to a plasma ejection, from the Sun.

In figure 6.10 above, we see another bright flash appearing and growing but this time from the left, in the Hi1 – A images, from December 17th and 18th 2016, and indicated by red arrows. The source of this flash is the Sun, and is a result of the Sun ejecting plasma. This suggests that the bright flash in figure 6.9, above, is

also due to a plasma ejection, which, in that case, must come from a star. However, this star must be much smaller than the Sun, and therefore very likely to be a Stellar Remnant in the inner Solar System.

In addition to the jet like plasma ejection of the type we see in figure 6.10, it also became obvious that objects in these images were having other type of ejections, including plasma loop type ejections, an example of which is shown in figure 6.11 below. Also, it became obvious that the objects having these types of ejections were being labeled as known objects in the Solar System, such as Venus, for instance, and yet they could not be planets as planets cannot have plasma ejections. Only stars, which are able to ionize gas, to the point that it becomes a glowing plasma can have these types of plasma ejections.

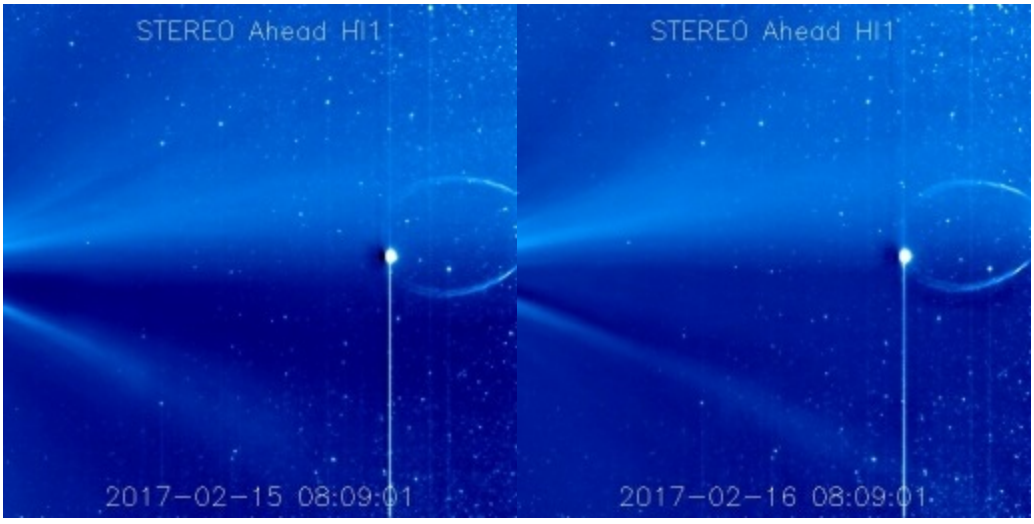


Figure 6.11. HI1-A (visible light) images, provided by SECCHI, from February 15thand 16th, 2017, both at 8:09 (UTC) showing that the plasma ejection lines close in a loop behind the Earth.

This type of loop is seen on the Sun all the time. Figure 6.12 below shows loops of plasma, on the Sun. These loops form when plasma flows along, and is trapped inside, the looping magnetic field lines.

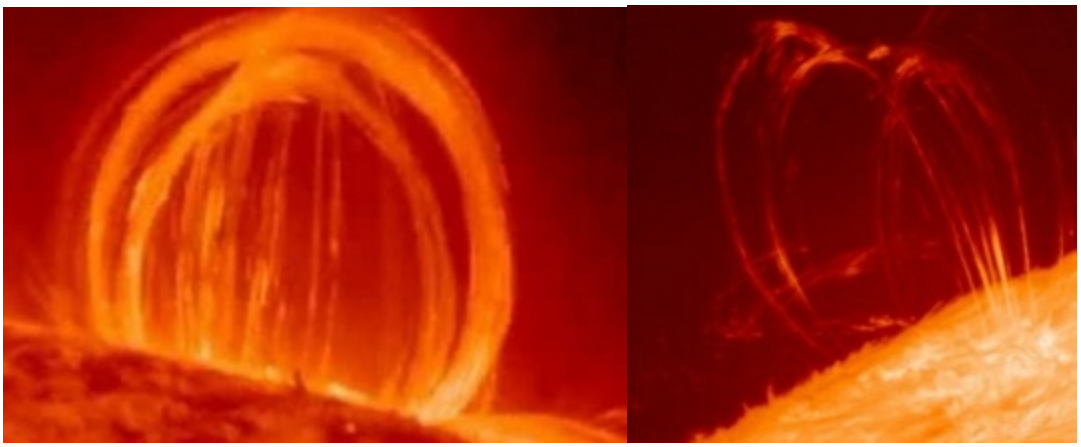


Figure 6.12. Loops of plasma, on the Sun, are formed when plasma flows along and is trapped inside magnetic field lines.

Magnetic field lines in the form of loops as seen on the Sun, and in the SECCHI images, in figure 11, are formed when a magnetic north appears next to a magnetic south pole. Figure 6.5, on the left, illustrates the magnetic field lines of a normal bar magnet. The magnetic field lines form loops and the lines flow from the north pole of the magnet to the south pole of the magnet, on the outside the magnet. However, when a north pole is placed next to a south pole, the magnetic field lines form loops that closely resemble the looping field lines seen on the Sun, as illustrated in figure 6.13, on the right.

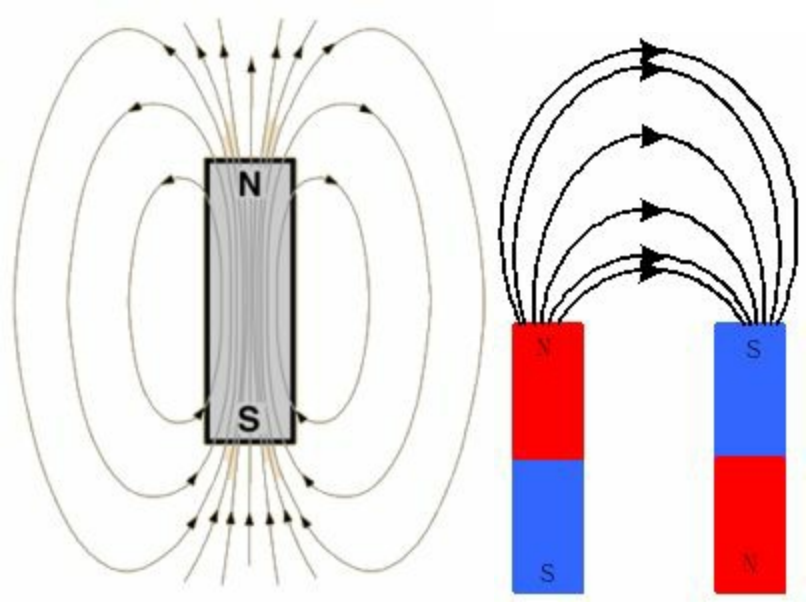


Figure 6.13. On the left: a single bar magnet and the magnetic field ines it generates. On the right: Some of the field lines generated by a north and south magnetic poles, next to each other. These field lines are shaped like the plasma loops seen on the Sun (figure 6.12) and in the SECCHI images in figure 6.11.

The Earth's magnetic field also produces magnetic field lines, with the same loop shape, as seen in figure 6.14 below. But the difference is that the Earth does not fill the space between its field lines with hot glowing plasma. The Sun, though, since it is made of hot plasma, produces such a phenomenon. Thus the plasma loop, seen on SECCHI images, in figure 6.13, is most probably created by an object which is made of hot plasma as well. In other words, the object creating the plasma loop is most probably a star, and since most of the object creating the loop is not visible, it probably does not emit visible light like other stars and is therefore very likely to be a Brown Dwarf Star.

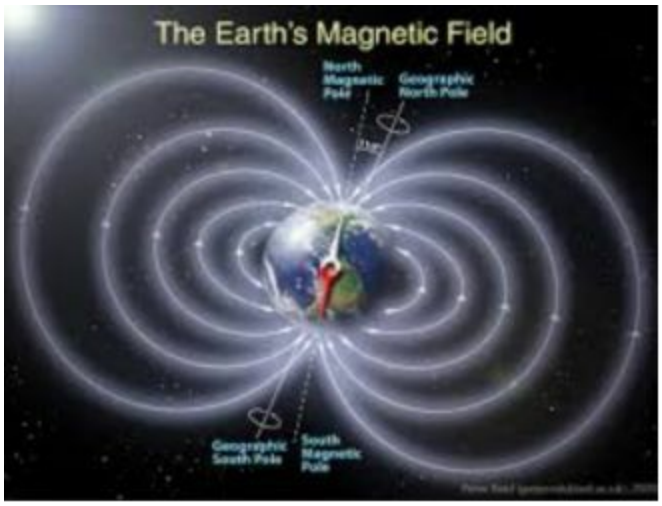


Figure 6.14. The Earth's magnetic field forms loops similar to those seen in the SECCHI images shown in figure 6.3.

Figure 6.15 below shows the additional type of plasma ejections that appear in visible light SECCHI images from February of 2017.

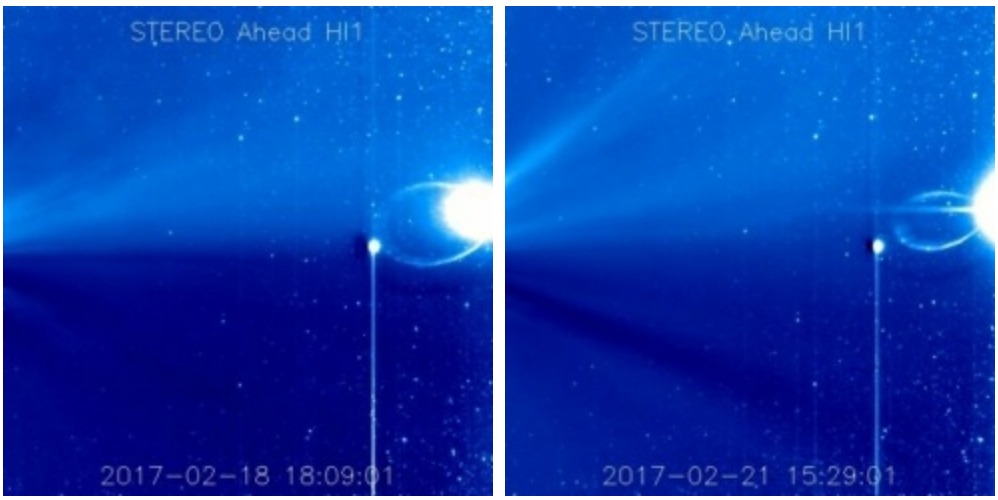


Figure 6.15. HI1-A (visible light) images, provided by SECCHI, from February 18th, 2017, at 18:09 and from February 21st, 2017, at 15:29 (UTC) showing two other types of plasma ejections that must originate from objects, in the Solar System.

The ejections cannot be attributed to a lens flare, as a lens flare cannot be brighter than the object that created it and there is no object, in the figure, that could possibly create such a lens flare,

especially one that goes through so many changes as we see these ejections do. Figure 16 shows that the same ejections also appear in the HI1 A SREM images. Now, as I mentioned before, the SREM detectors do not detect visible light; they detect high energy particles and therefore the SREM images cannot have any lens flares in them.

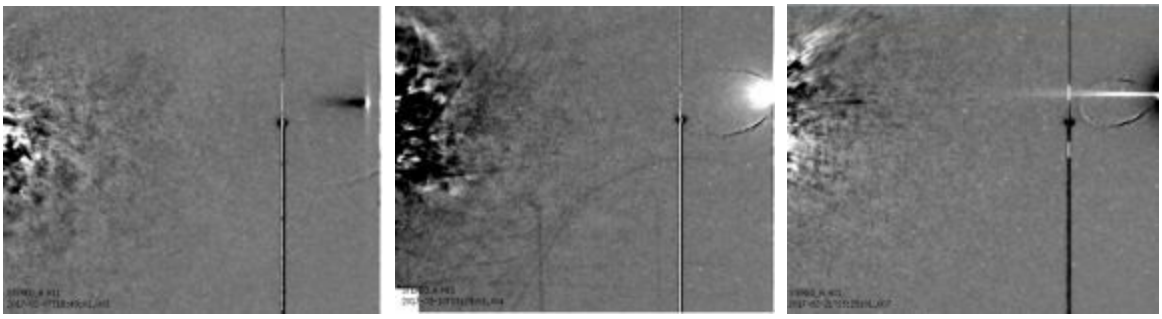


Figure 6.16. HI1-A SREM images, provided by SECCHI, from February 7th, 2017, at 18:49, February 18th, 2017, at 13:29, February 21st, 2017, at 13:29 (UTC), showing three different types of plasma ejections coming off the same object.

But the SECCHI images had even more surprises indicating that there is probably more than one Brown Dwarf Star, close to the Sun. In figure 6.17 below, we see that an object that is labeled as Venus is producing a plasma loop and since only stars have the hot glowing plasma to produce such a phenomenon, this object cannot be a planet, but it has to be a star. And this means that objects in the SECCHI images had to be purposely mislabeled in order to hide the fact that these objects were in the solar system.

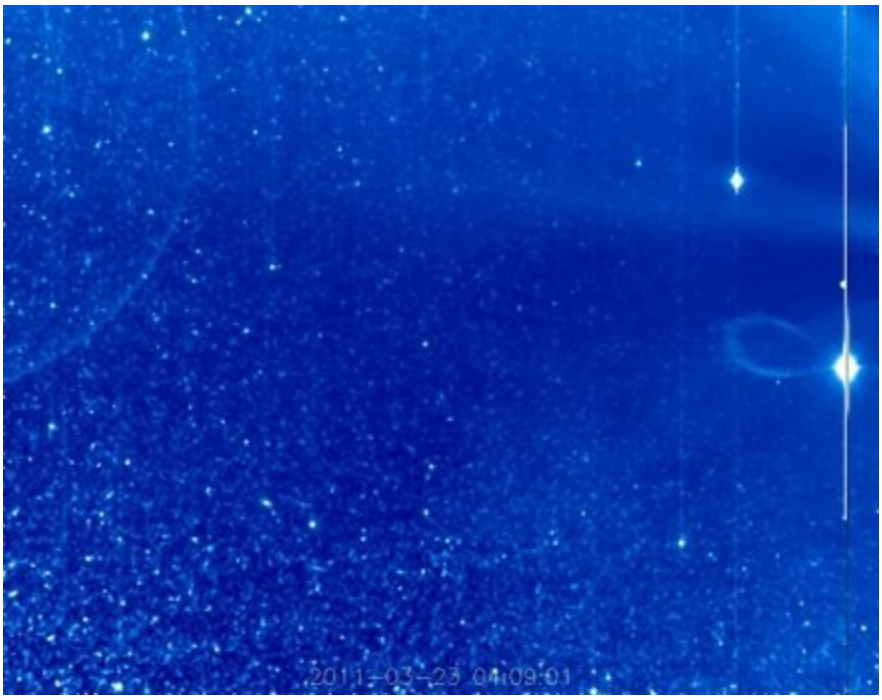


Figure 6.17. Hi1- A (visible light) image, provided by SECCHI, from March 23rd 2011, at 4:09 (UTC). The object, close to the right edge of the image, produces an extremely large plasma loop.

The plasma loop generated by the object, in figure 6.17, is much larger than the object itself. This suggests that this object generates a very large magnetic field, which is completely out of proportion to its size. Now, Venus does not generate its own magnetic field, and it also is not made up of hot plasma, so this object cannot be Venus. Only a star has plasma, on its surface, to flow along magnetic field lines. This object's small size in comparison to the large magnetic field, it must generate, suggests that it is the core of a once much larger star, and therefore an old star or a Stellar Remnant.

The large round circle visible in the image may appear at first to be transparent but the discontinuity of any shape at the edge of the object suggests otherwise.

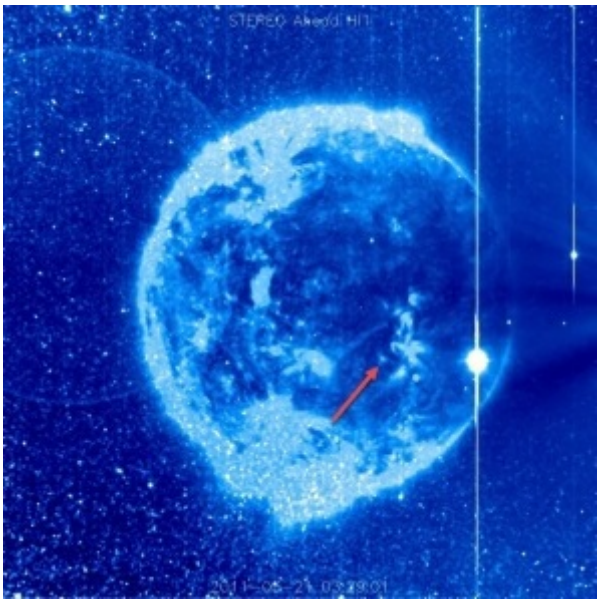


Figure 6.18. Hi1- A (visible light) image, provided by SECCHI, from March 21st 2011, at 3:29 (UTC). A large object appears in the image. The red arrow indicates the presence of solar flaring activity from the surface of the object, indicating that it is operating as a main sequence star.

The object that appears in the image shown in figure 6.18 above is obviously a star as there are signs of solar flares generated from its surface. This means that this object must have sunspot activity and is therefore operating as a main sequence star. The object is also not perfectly spherical but has an elongated shape so it cannot be the Sun. Thus, this image could not have been produced by some glitch that somehow allowed the Stereo A cameras to view the Sun for a moment and then superimpose that image on the normal Hi1-A images. It is possible that it is a lens flare of the brightest object in the image. But if it is a lens flare, it has to be produced by a real object, and the brightest object in the image, is our object of interest, which as I have mentioned before was labeled as Venus but cannot possibly be Venus.

Now, the object shown in figure 8 is obviously a star as it is has

churning light emitting plasma, on its surface. But stars are supposed to be spherical and this object is definitely not spherical. Now, stars are usually spherical because they have large amounts of gas that forms a spherical shape as a result of attractive forces that translate into a resultant force, on all particles toward the center of mass of the object, which will be at the center of the sphere. So the fact that this object is not spherical is a sign that this object is made up of a non-spherical core, a thin layer of plasma, around the core that therefore adopts the shape of the core. And this is therefore an indication that this is a Stellar Remnant that has gained a thin layer of plasma and is now operating much like a main sequence star. Since these Stellar Remnants do not initially have this kind of capability, it must have gained it, after coming into the Solar system and possibly approaching the Sun and obtaining this plasma from the Sun.

Now, the large circle appearing in the SREM A images shown in figure 6.19 below cannot transparent as if it was it would not appear in both the visible light and SREM images. So, either the elliptical object indicated by yellow arrows is in front of it or the large round circle is added to the images as a way to manipulate them and hide Brown Dwarf stars close to the Sun.

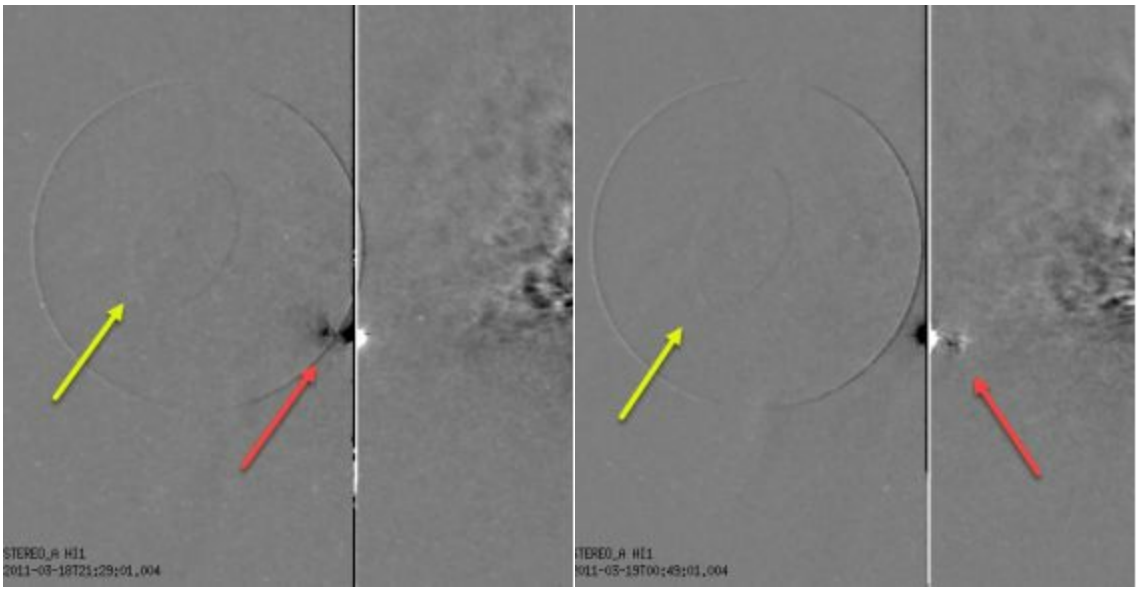


Figure 6.19. Hi1-A SREM images, provided by SECCHI, from March 18th 2011, at 21:29, and March 19th 2011, at 00:49 (UTC). The large circular object appears in the images. Another elliptically shaped object (yellow arrow) appears in front of it. The object of interest is seen to have coronal mass ejections (red arrows).

The object of interest, in the images shown in figure 19, has black CMEs (coronal mass ejections) toward the left, i.e. from the side facing away from the Sun, and white, with some grey in it, from the side facing toward the Sun. In the SREM images, black indicates the emission of protons and white the emission of heavy ions. This Brown Dwarf Star seems to have plenty of these to eject. The heavy ions are to be expected, as well, as these stars are usually surrounded by a cloud of heavy ions. The protons, we see, are probably protons that it captured from the Sun.

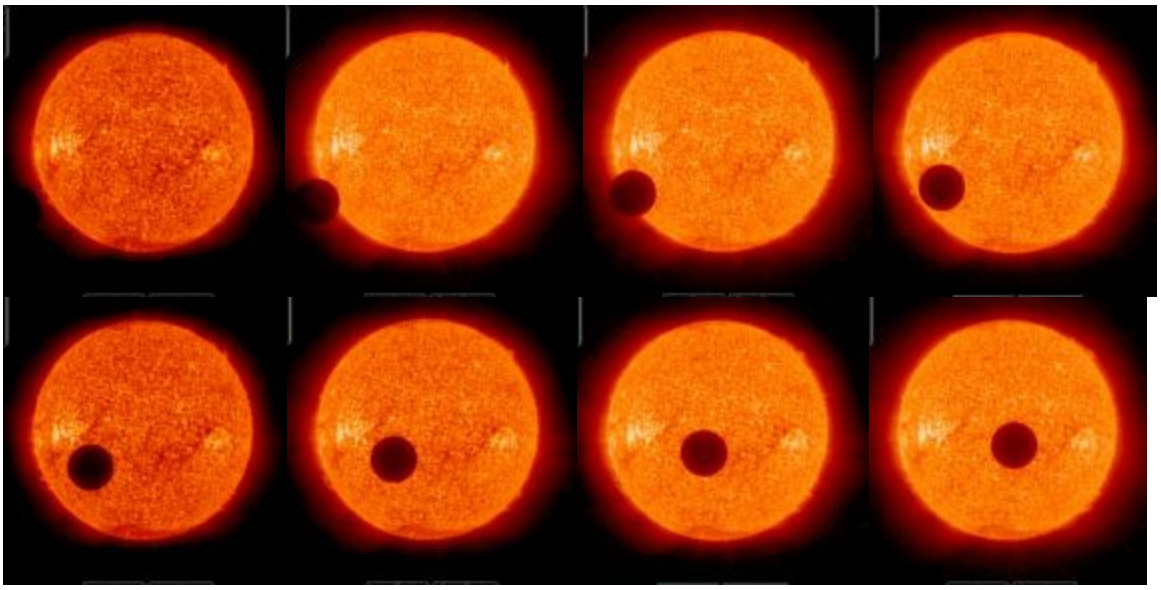
Thus, the SECCHI images gave me overwhelming evidence that there were Stellar Remnants or Stellar Cores or what I initially called Brown Dwarf Stars, in the solar system, but even more dramatic evidence was to come my way and it turned to be the clearest view to date of what had to be a Stellar Core. I will discuss this evidence in the next chapter.

But let me go back to Chris Potter. It was through Chris that I started hearing about Scott C'one. I heard how he was advising Chris to calm down and he seemed to better handle the trolls' comments. What Chris had not mentioned though was that Scott had tried to get images to me many times through Chris and he had never mentioned that to me or even passed them on to me. I only learnt about that when I was already in the United States and heard about it from Scott himself.

Chapter 7

The 2007 Stereo B Stellar Core

In March of 2017, Scott finally managed to get Chris to pass some images on to me. These images were from 2007 and they showed a large object traversing the Sun. At the time, I had no idea that Scott and I would end up closely working together, I was just very thankful for the information on this amazing data. The reason why I was so interested in it was that up to now I had lots of evidence that there were Stellar Cores in the Solar System and close to the Sun but I had no actual visible observations showing an actual object that I could study and estimate its size. However, in the case of the 2007 object, I could determine that the object was very close to the Sun, and therefore, I could determine its size.



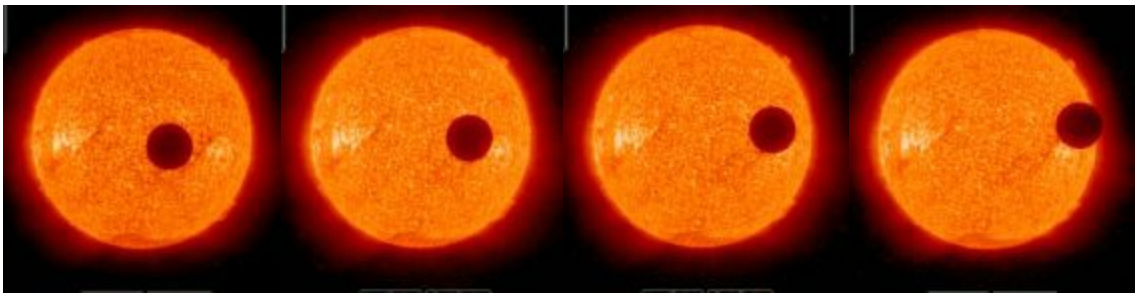


Figure 7.1. Images of the Sun provided by the SECCHI, Stereo B EUVI detector, in the 30.4 nm wavelength, from February 25th 2007, between 6:20 and 18:20 (UTC), at 1 hour intervals. An object is seen passing in front of the Sun. The Sun is significantly less bright in the first and fifth images.

Figure 7.1 above shows the object that moved across the Sun in 2007. The images are from the Stereo B EUVI detector in the 30.4 nm wavelength, which is the highest wavelength detected by the SECCHI instrument. The higher the wavelength, the lower the frequency and therefore energy of the photons emitted. A fluctuation in the Sun's brightness is evident in the images. In other words, the Sun looks less bright in the first and fifth images than in the other images, in figure 7.1. The Corona also looks smaller in these same images. This may be an indication of an object influencing the Sun and draining it of energy.

This object seems to be reflecting the light from the Sun; it does not therefore seem to be emitting ultraviolet light in the 30.4 nm wavelength, like the Sun does. Figure 7.2 below shows a larger version of the second image, in figure 7.1. Notice that the object is red, on the side facing the Sun, and black on the side facing away from the Sun, so it is reflecting radiation from the Sun. If it emitted its own radiation, in the 30.4 nm wavelength, the object would be red on both sides. If the object was a planet further away from the Sun than the Sun's Corona, it would look black against the Sun's surface. So, since we can see red on the object,

when it is in front of the Sun, there has to be radiation in front of the object for it to reflect. This means that this object has to be so close, to the Sun that it is actually, in the Sun's Corona.

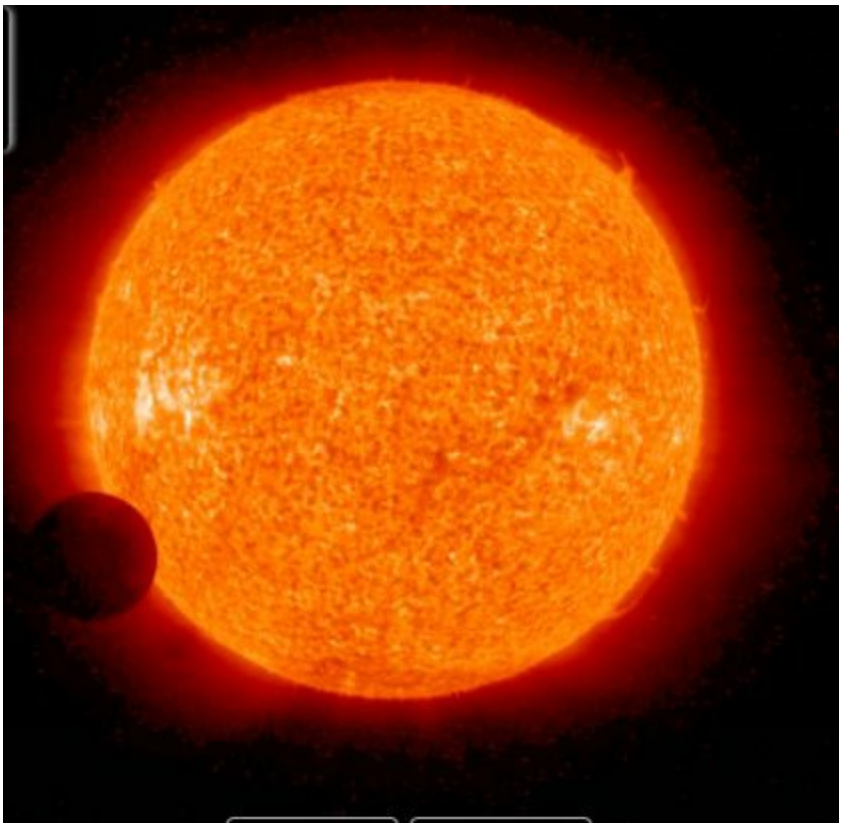


Figure 7.2. Image of the Sun provided by the Stereo B EUVI detector, in the 30.4 nm wavelength, from February 25th 2007, at 7:20 (UTC). The object seems to be reflecting the Sun's radiation, in such a way, that it must be in the Sun's Corona.

The object appears to be one sixth, of the size of the Sun, which would make it larger than Jupiter. Jupiter is about one-tenth the size of the Sun. So this object's radius is 1.7 times the size of Jupiter, or nearly twice the size of Jupiter. It is therefore a very large object. It could be a gas giant planet nearly twice as large as Jupiter or a Brown Dwarf. But these objects could not survive being in the extremely hot corona of the Sun. Their gaseous atmosphere would turn into plasma and be absorbed by the Sun

Now, a Stellar Core, as I mentioned in chapter 6, is an object that was once a main sequence star, which went through the red giant phase and eventually became a White Dwarf. This White Dwarf eventually cooled down to the point that it was not able to emit visible light but only infrared radiation. This is what I initially called a Brown Dwarf Star. But since the term Brown dwarf nowadays refers to a substellar object somewhat between a star and a gas giant planet, I more recently started calling these objects Stellar Remnants or Stellar Cores.

If the object traversing the Sun is a planet it probably orbits a star, which would mean that there is a star nearby anyway but since the object goes into the Sun's corona, it is unlikely to be a planet, as a planet would become liquid magma and then become plasma in the hot Sun's corona. Since the star must be reasonably close to the Sun, it should have been noticed. The fact that it hasn't, at least in the visible light range, suggests that it is a Stellar Remnant, since these can usually emit very little visible light and manly emit infrared radiation. Well, at least, they only emit infrared light, until they start absorbing energy and plasma from the Sun. Once they have enough energy to ionize their gaseous envelope to the right level and have gained some plasma from the Sun, they may be able to start cold fusion, on their surface, and thus start emitting visible light. They may then be able to form plasma loops and have plasma ejections as we have seen in chapter 6. The size of this object, of 1.7 times the size of Jupiter, also places it outside the known size range of the substellar objects known as Brown Dwarfs, since these objects seem to have a maximum size of 1.2 times the radius of Jupiter.

Figure 7.3 below shows Stereo B COR 1 images, of the same object as it approaches and traverses, the Sun, and then leaves. COR1 provides a view the inner Corona or the area around the

Sun just above its atmosphere. The darkness in the 7th, 8th and 9th images, in figure 7.3, suggests that the Sun had a violent reaction to the presence of the object. This reaction is an indication that the object is not a planet but a Stellar Remnant or Stellar Core.

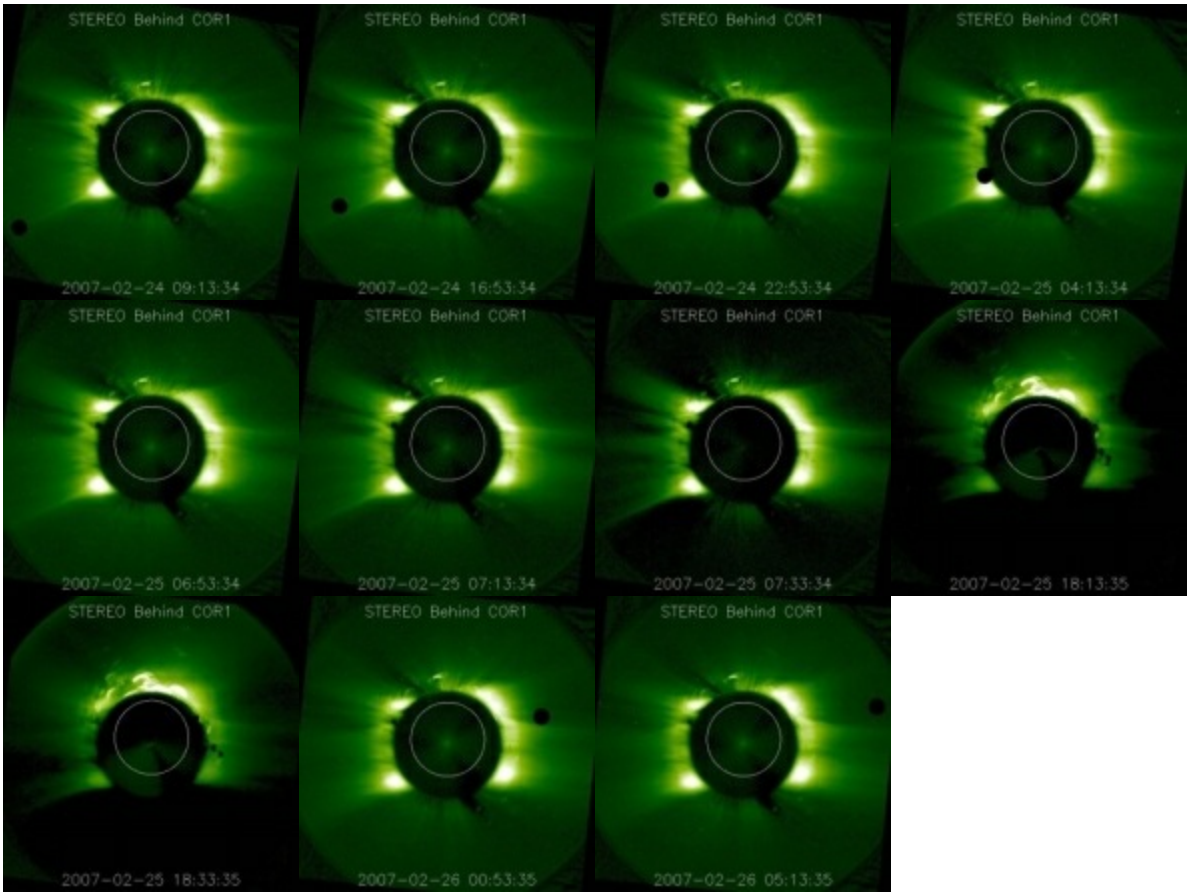


Figure 7.3. Stereo B COR1 images from February 24th 2007, at 9:13, 16:53 and 22:53, February 25th 2007, at 4:13, 6:53, 7:13, 7:33, 18:13 and 18:33, and February 26th at 00:53 and 5:13 (UTC). The Sun has a strong reaction to the object's presence between 7:33 and 18:33 suggesting that the object is a Stellar Core, not a planet.

Figure 7.4 below show the same object approaching the Sun in Stereo B COR2 images. COR2 images provide a view of the outer corona, or a region around the Sun a bit further from the Sun than the COR1 images. The object looks much smaller, in the COR2 images, than in the EUVI and COR1 images but it can also be seen

at a much greater distance from the Sun. A blue arrow indicates the object's position, in figure 7.4. Notice that the object is not black, in the image, but it seems to be emitting light, on the side facing away from the Sun, whilst the area facing the Sun is black.

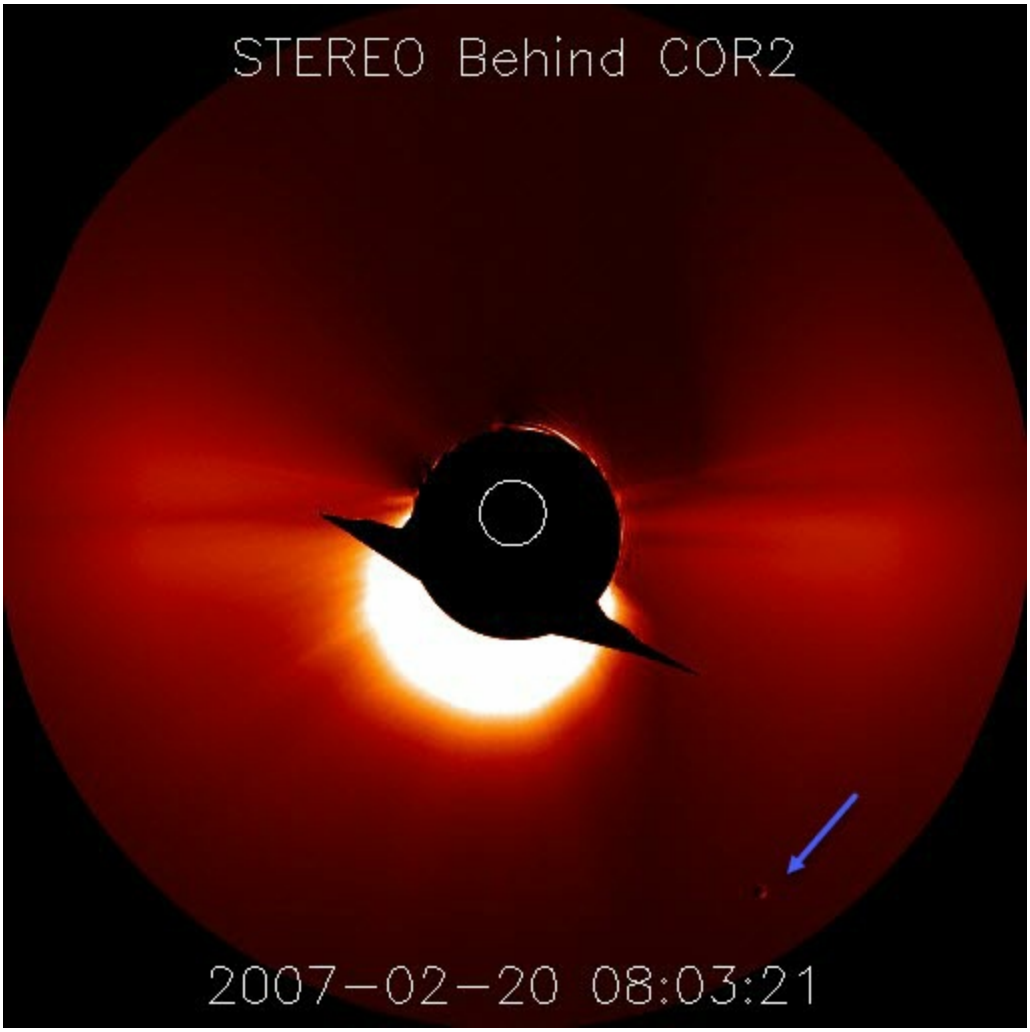


Figure 7.4. Stereo B COR2 image from February 20th at 8:03 (UTC). A blue arrow indicates the object of interest's position as it approaches the Sun. The object is black on the side facing the Sun, but it is emitting light, on the side facing away from the Sun.

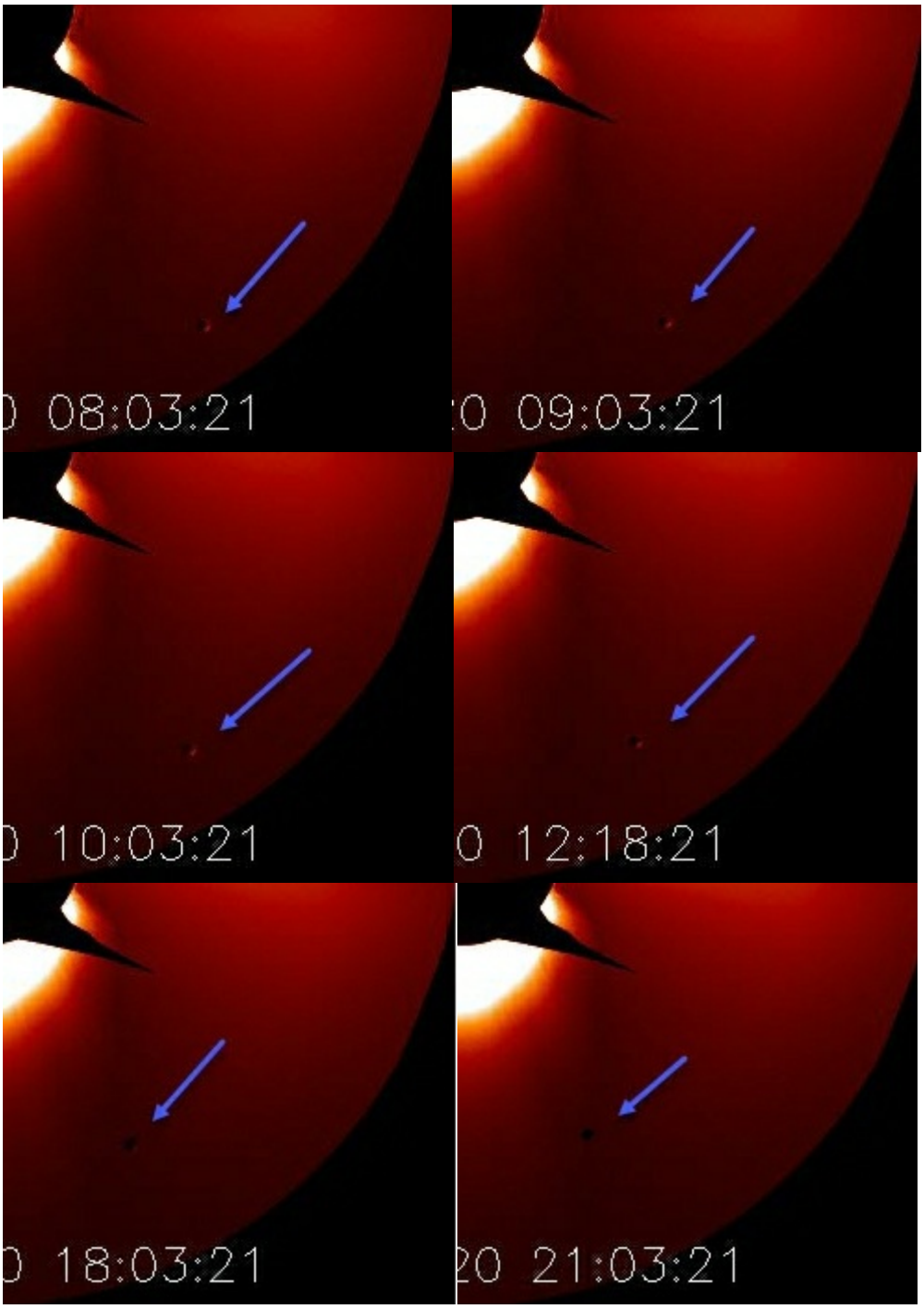


Figure 7.5. Stereo B COR2 images from February 20th 2007, at 8:03, 9:03, 10:03, 12:18, 18:03 and 21:03. The object gets increasingly darker as it approaches the Sun.

Figure 7.5 above shows the right hand corner, of the images, where the object is seen approaching the Sun. The object gets

increasingly darker, as it approaches the Sun and in the last image from 21:03, it is completely dark. This is an indication that the object goes through a transformation as it approaches the Sun, in which it goes from being an energy emitter to an energy absorber.

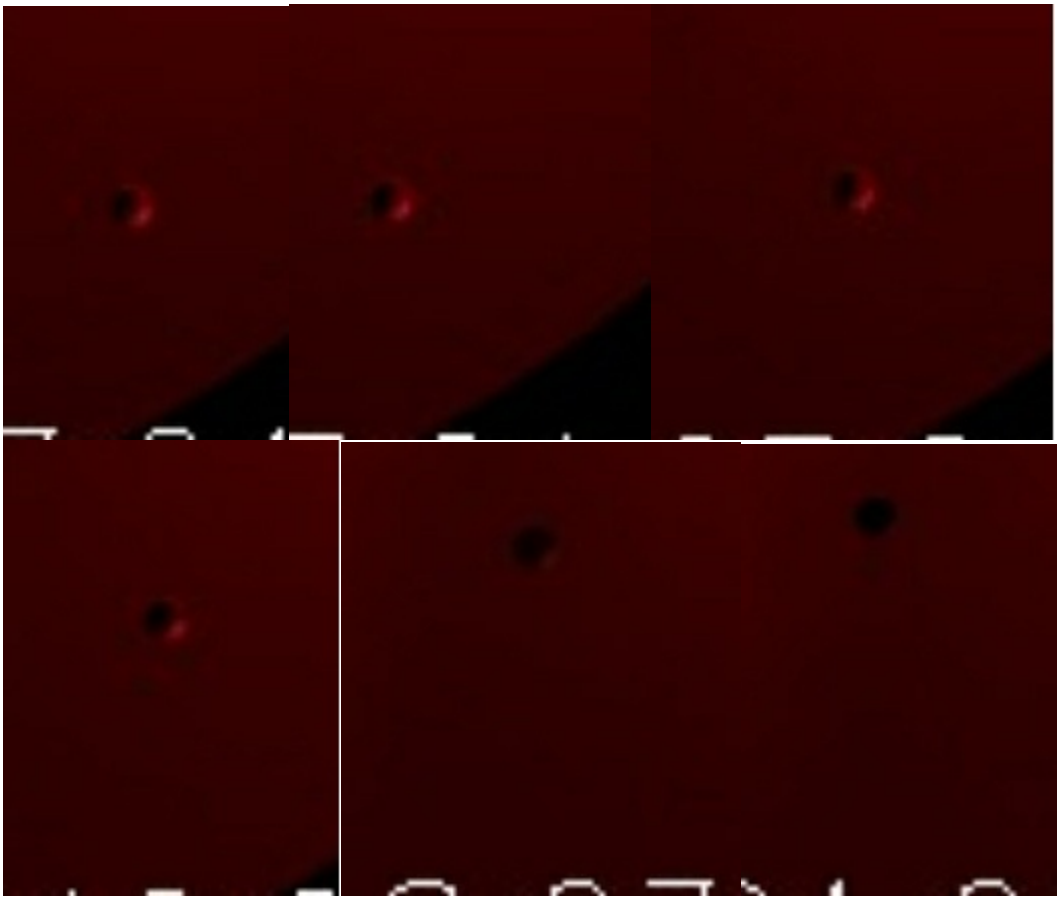


Figure 7.6. Stereo B COR2 images from February 20th 2007, at 8:03, 9:03, 10:03, 12:18, 18:03 and 21:03. The object can emit light and is surrounded by a cloud of gas or debris, which are strong indicators that it is a Stellar Core.

Figure 7.6 shows an expanded view of the area the object is in, in the images shown in figure 7.5. Notice that there seems to be a cloud of debris or gas surrounding the object. The fact that the object is able to emit light and is also surrounded by a cloud of material is a strong indicator that the object is a Brown Dwarf Star or a Stellar Core. A planet cannot emit its own light. A planet can

reflect light. But if the object was reflecting light of some star to the right in the unseen part of the images then it would also reflect the Sun's light but this does not happen. The object gets increasingly dark as it approaches the Sun. This actually suggests that it stops emitting energy, and becomes an absorber of energy, as it approaches the Sun. In other words, this object absorbs the Sun's energy, when it is close to it. But it emits its own radiation and therefore energy, which it may have obtained from the Sun, in previous passes, when it is far from the Sun. It does this by ionizing its gaseous envelope to the point that electric discharges in it lead to the emission of visible light photons. The object may absorb energy from the Sun directly through a particle flux transfer or it may gain energy through a magnetic connection, which leads to an induced electric field.

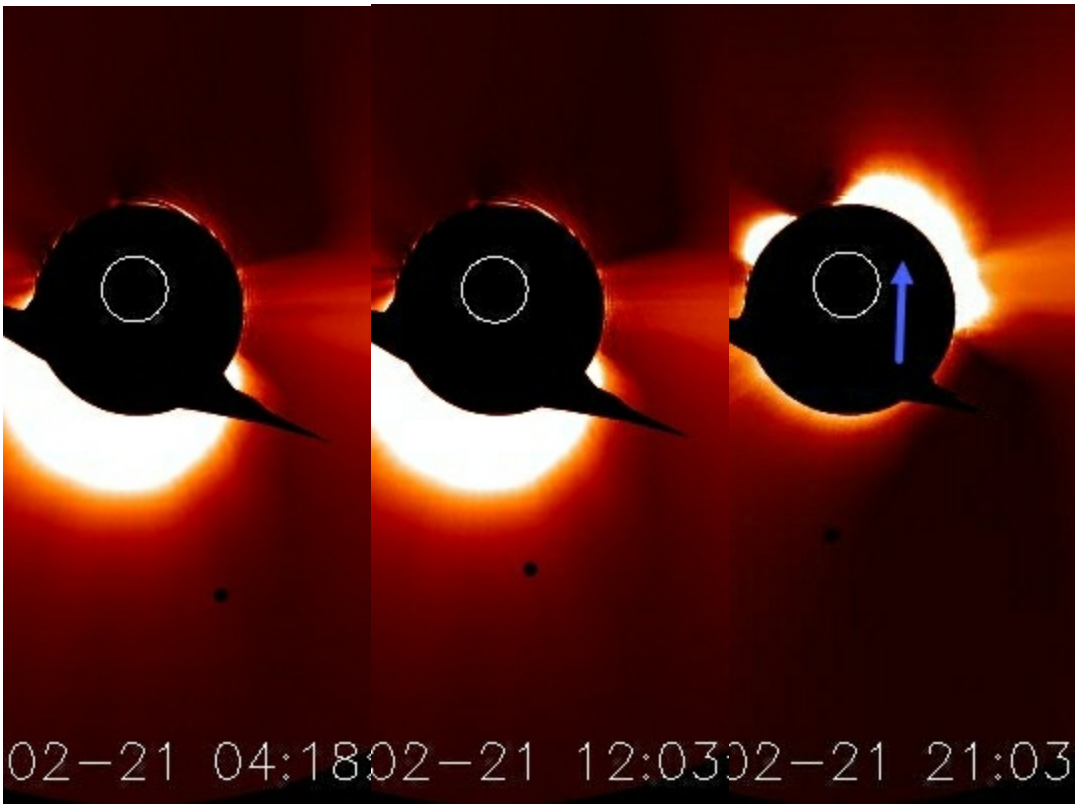
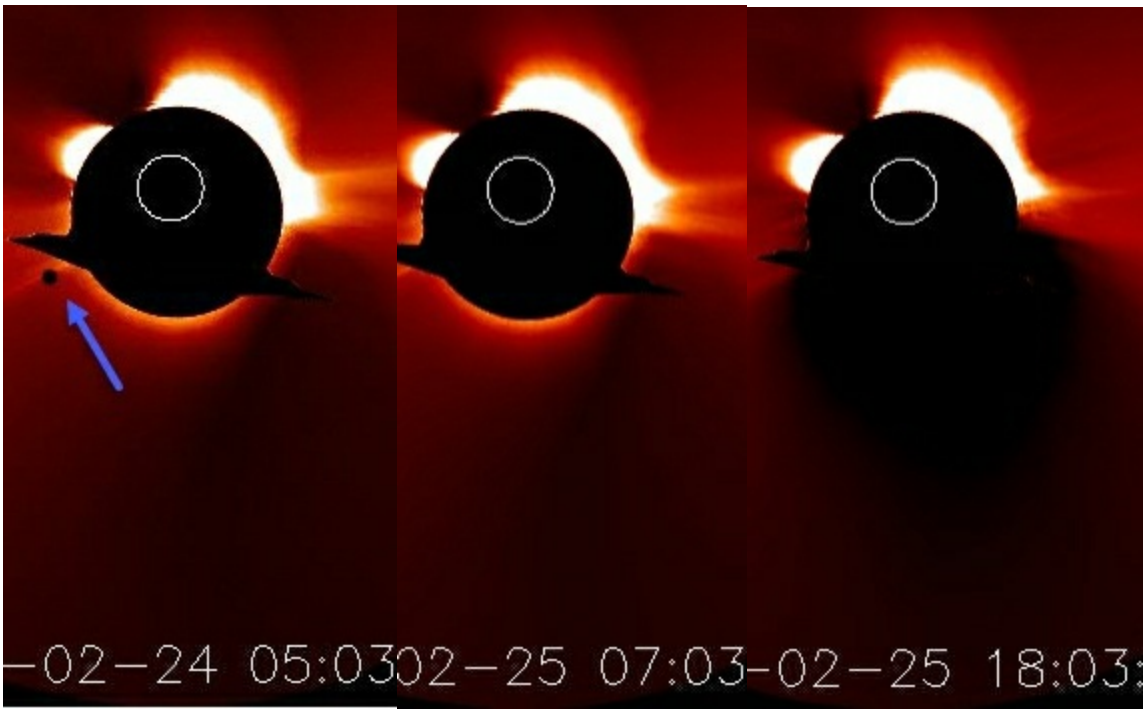


Figure 7.7. Stereo B COR2 images from February 21st 2007, at 4:18, 12:03 and 21:03. The Corona changes from being brightest below the Sun to being brightest above the Sun at 21:03, and the Sun moves upwards at the same time, indicated by a blue arrow.

Figure 7.7 shows the object continuing to approach the Sun. At 1:03, on February 21st 2007, the Sun's corona changes from being very bright, below the Sun, to being bright above the Sun, and the Sun also moves upwards, in relation to the previous image at 12:03.



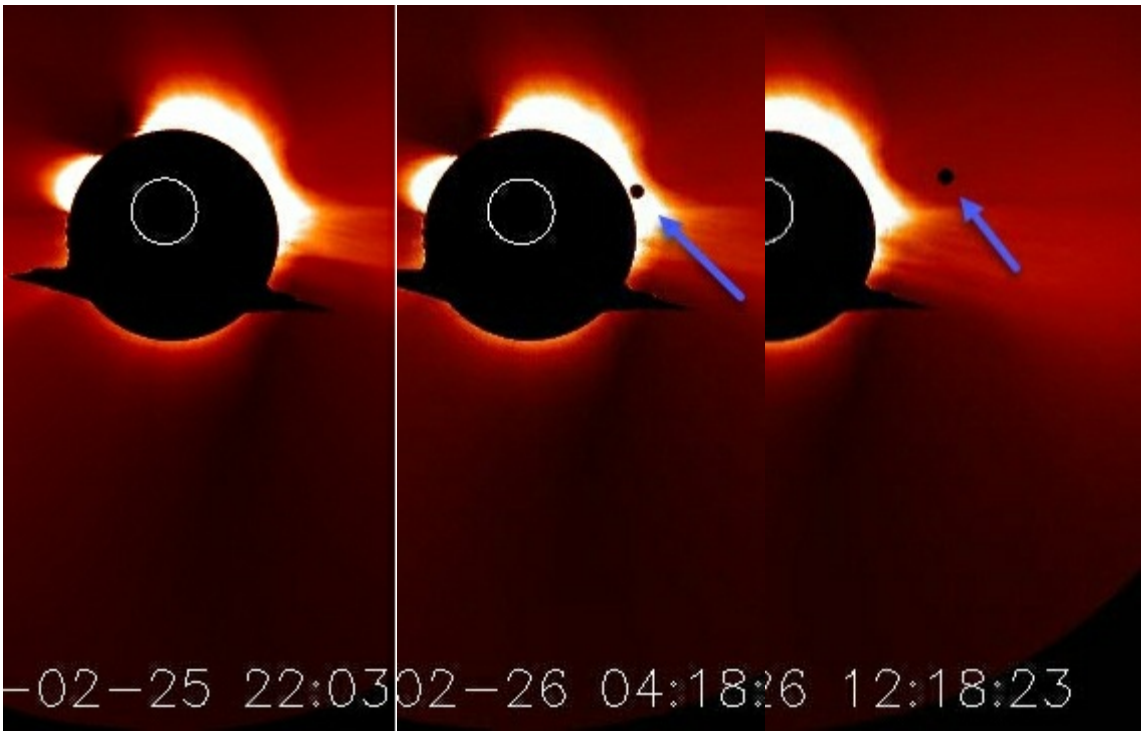


Figure 7.8. Stereo B COR2 images from February 24th 2007, at 5:03, February 25th at 7:03, 18:03 and 2:03, February 26th at 4:18 and 12:18. During the time that the object is behind the occulter, the Sun's corona, right below the Sun, goes completely dark . A blue arrow indicates the object's postion.

In figure 7.8 above, the object approaches the Sun and goes behind the occulter at 7:03 and then at 11:03, on February 5th 2007, the Sun's corona, below the Sun, goes dark. This is a possible indication that the lower part of the Sun went dark. If it was only the corona that was affected, we should still see some light around the edge of the occulter, as we can see in the image from February 25th at 22:03, or in the 4th image, in figure 7.8. In this image, the darkness, in the Sun's corona, is no longer evident.

The time, when the lower portion of the Sun's corona, went dark in the Stereo B COR2 images, agrees with the time, when the Stereo B COR1 images reveal that the Sun's inner corona also went dark, as can be seen from figure 7.8 above. The Stereo B

COR2 images, between 7:03 and 18:03, and also between 18:03 and 22:03, are missing, so we cannot check for exactly how long the dark corona effect lasted. A lot of COR1 images from around this time are also missing, but we can see from figure 7.3 that the Sun's lower corona, was darker than usual, in the COR1 images, at 7:33 and then, it was completely dark at 18:13 and 18:33. So, the effect, on the Sun's corona, most likely lasted, at least, 11 hours.

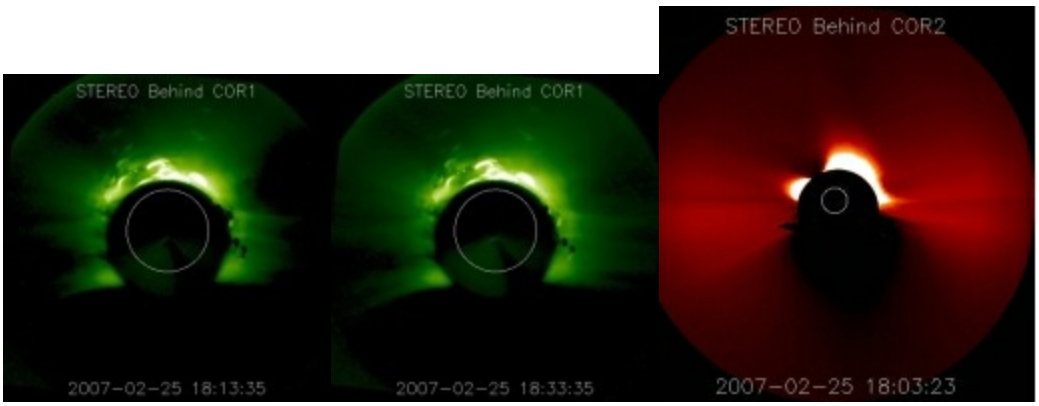


Figure 7.9. Stereo B, COR1 images from February 25th 2007 at 18:13 and 18:33, and Stereo B COR2 images from February 25th 2007, at 18:03. The Sun's lower corona is dark in both the COR1 and COR2 images.

The fact that the Sun obviously reacted strongly, to the presence of the object, is an indication that the object is not a planet but a Brown Dwarf star.

The object appears in the HI1-B images, on February 27th at 18:01, as seen from figure 7.10 below. The object is completely black, when it first appears, but as it proceeds further into the center of the images, it starts to emit light, this time in the direction facing the Sun. This is shown in figure 7.11. The side facing away from the Sun stays dark.

In figure 7.5, we saw that as the object approaches the Sun, it is dark, on the side facing the Sun and it becomes completely dark,

as it approaches the Sun. This suggests that the object changes from being an emitter, of energy, to being an absorber, of energy. Relatively far from the Sun, the object emits light, on the side facing away from the Sun, but the side facing the Sun is dark because the object is absorbing energy from the Sun, on that side.

So, the fact that the object, as it moves away from the Sun, after traversing the Sun, as shown in figure 7.11 below, is now emitting light, on the side facing the direction, where the Sun is, and is dark on the side facing away from the Sun, suggests that the object is approaching another star, and it is now absorbing that star's internal electric potential energy.

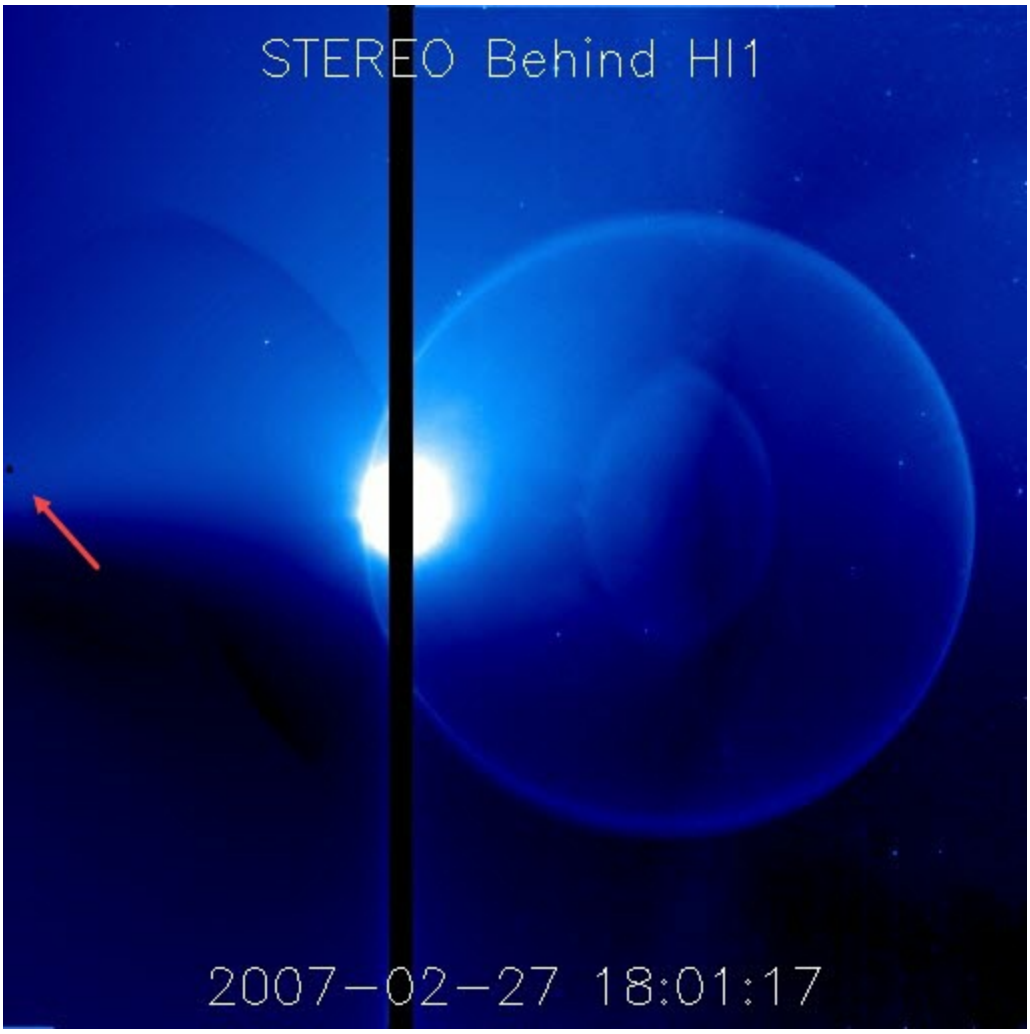
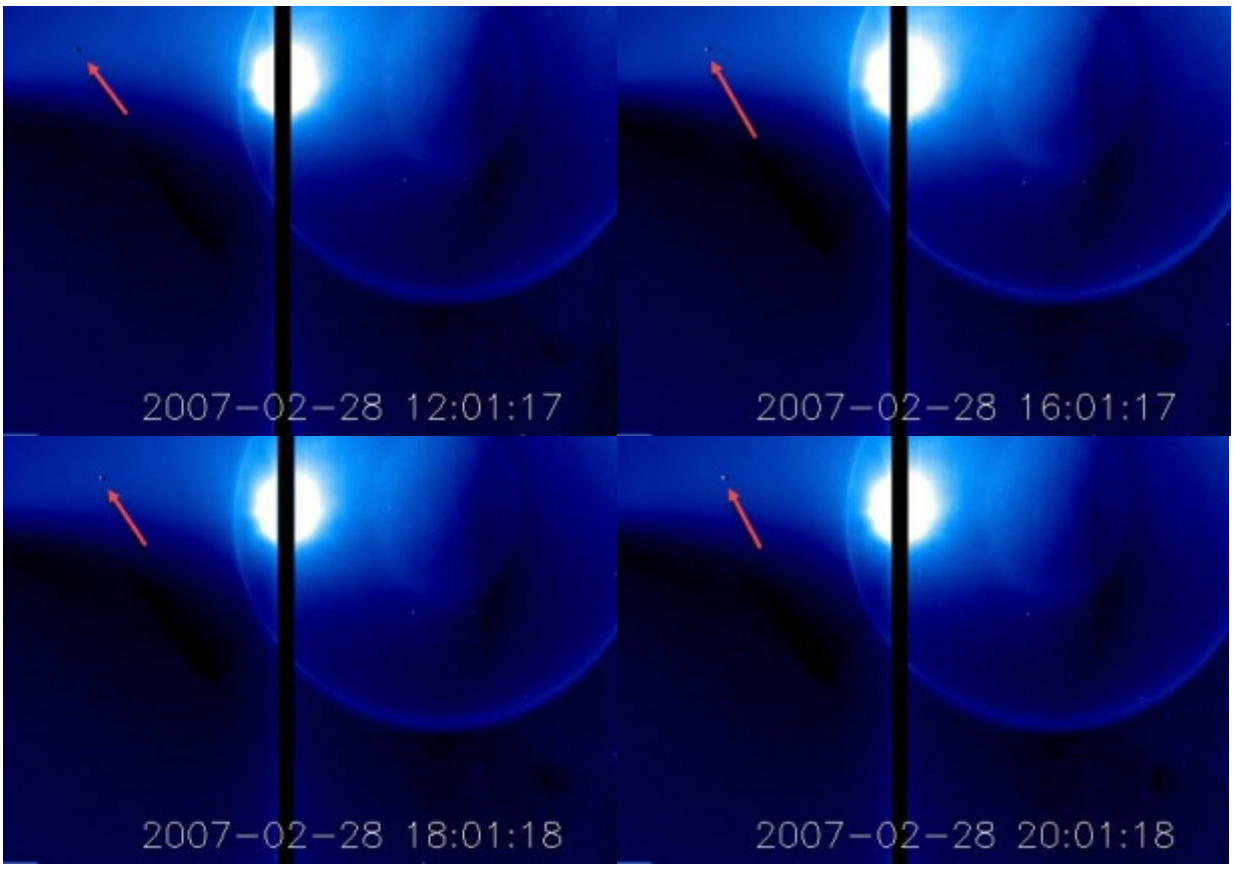


Figure 7.10. Hi1-B image from February 7th 2007 at 18:01 (UTC). The object that was seen traversing the Sun, 2 days earlier, appears and is indicated by a red arrow.

So, Scott C'one was instrumental in most of my greatest discoveries and it soon became obvious to me that God wanted us to work together. However, my decision to start working with him came about in February of 2017 after my name and place of work had been leaked and I started getting attacked in different ways. My reasons for contacting Scott was that first of all, Steve Olson was not using most of my articles in his videos and neither was R Wayne Steiger. Only Chris was making videos of them but his audience was very small. Also, Chris seemed to not be handling

the pressure the trolls were placing on him very well.

Chris had had 10 000 subscribers in October of 2016 but he had then fallen in love with a women and closed down his channel. He had even blocked me for a while. During this period of time I wrote fewer articles but I still wrote some whenever I felt that I needed to address what Steve Olson and R Wayne Steiger were finding. Just before Christmas 2016, Chris contacted me again and seemed really interested in building his channel back up and in doing videos based on my articles, so I really tried to write more articles in order to ensure that he had material to make videos with. He told me that he was heartbroken about his broken relationship with the woman he had fallen in love with and that making videos was his way of feeling better about things and relaxing. I understood that because I also found that writing articles eased my mind and gave me a sense of purpose.



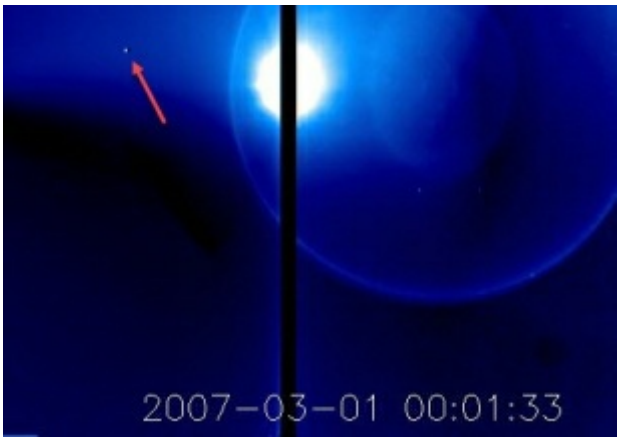


Figure 7.11. Hi1-B images, provided by SECCHI, from February 28th 2007, at 12:01, 16:01, 18:01 and 20:01, and from March 1st 2007, at 1:33. The object becomes increasingly brighter, on the side facing the Sun, which is to the left in all images, but remains dark, on the side facing away, from the Sun.

Next, we will look at the image from March 1st 2007, at 1:33, a little more closely. There are several objects that need to be carefully examined and considered here.

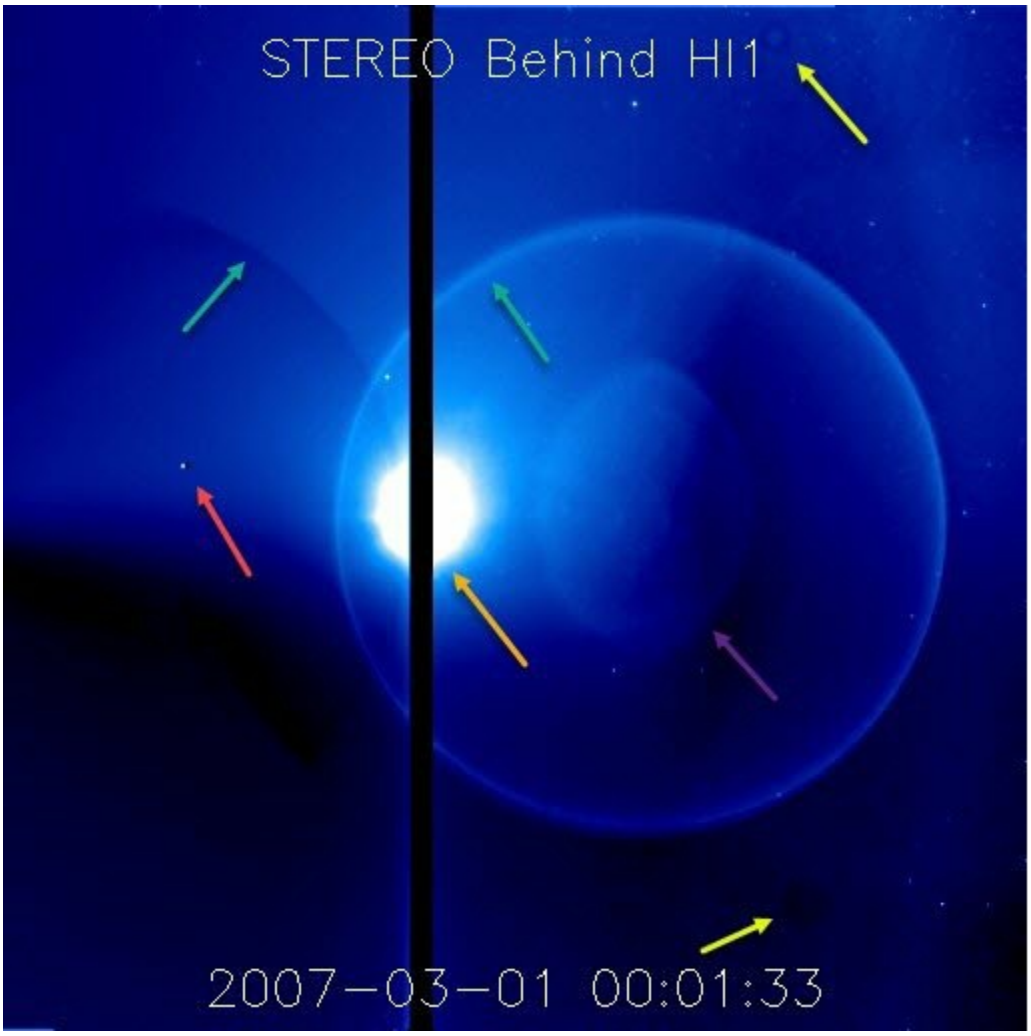


Figure 7.12. Hi1-B image from March 1st 2007 at 1:33 (UTC). The red arrow indicates the main object of interest. The yellow arrows indicate two other objects which look interesting. Both objects, indicated by yellow, seem to be surrounded by a circular area of lighter material or gas, suggesting that they are Stellar Cores. The orange arrow points to the brightest object in the image. The green arrows points to spherical objects and the purple arrow points to the oval shaped object which is in front of one of the very large spherical object.

The object of interest, in figure 7.12, is very bright, on its left side, which is the side facing the Sun, and is dark, on its right hand side, or the side facing away from the Sun. We would therefore expect

to find a star, on the object's right hand side, from which the object can absorb energy. The yellow arrows, in figure 7.12, point to two strange objects, both circular and surrounded by a circular area of material, of a different color to the object. This surrounding lighter material seems to be indicative that these objects are Stellar Remnants or Stellar Cores and the lighter material is the ionized gaseous envelope of these old stars. They are lighter because these objects have been in the solar system long enough to have absorbed enough energy from the Sun, in order to be able to fully ionize their gaseous envelope so that they emit light. The Stellar Remnant at the top of the image is also able to emit light from its core as the center of the object looks white. But the Stellar Remnant at the bottom of the image has a darker center and so is not able to emit as much light from its core. Now, the longer these objects are in the Solar System, and specifically, the longer they are in close proximity to the Sun, the more energy they absorb and the more light they will be able to emit, so it is probable that the Stellar Remnant at the top of the image has been close to the Sun the longest, the one at the bottom of the image has been there for not quite as long, and the object caught in the images shown in figure 7.1, because its core was completely black and it was only able to faintly ionize its gaseous envelope, had not been close to the Sun for long and may therefore have been much newer arrival at the Sun.

The orange arrow, in figure 7.12, points to the bright object, in the image, which looks like the object labeled as Venus, in Hi1-A images from 2011 and shown in figures 6.17 and 6.18, in chapter 6. One such image is shown in figure 7.13 below. Notice that the bright object, in the 2007 image, in figure 7.12, and the bright object, in the 2011 image, in figure 7.13 below, have a very similar outline and I have shown in chapter 5, this object is not Venus but

has to be a star as only a star can have the plasma ejections that this object obviously have has in 2011.

Both the 2007 image, in figure 7.12, and the 2011 image, in figure 7.13, show a large spherical object. The object looks semi-transparent in figure 13 but less so, in the 2007 image, shown in figure 7.12. In figure 7.12, the large spherical object seems to be blocking certain details that are behind it. It is therefore most probably a very large Stellar Core and the large darker circular outline indicated by the second green arrow is an even larger Stellar Core behind it the first. It is hard to accept that there are such large Stellar Cores in the inner Solar system but in chapter 8 the very large blue Stellar Core will be discussed which is will make it clear that these objects exist and are right here close to the Sun.

The lemon shaped object seems very large in comparison to the size of the planets we usually see in these images. It may therefore be a completely rejuvenated Stellar Remnant or Stellar Core that is now operating as a main sequence star but that is much smaller in size than our Sun, which would explain why it may have such an odd shape. Main sequence stars are, off course, spherical because they are mainly made up of gas. But Stellar Cores have a solid core that cannot be reshaped by internal attractive forces and Stellar Cores may already have an envelope that it starts being able to ionize, when it has absorbed some energy from the Sun. Or, it may gain a thin layer of plasma which may therefore conform to the same shape as the core. Both options may lead to an oddly shaped rejuvenated Stellar Remnant. Also, the characteristic lemon shape of this object allows its identification as the same object featured in figure 18 in chapter 6. That object seen in an Hi1-A image from 2011 had solar flaring activity on its surface showing that it must have had at least a thin layer of plasma

covering its core and that it was then operating as a main sequence star and was therefore a rejuvenated Stellar Core. The rejuvenation process involves drawing plasma from the Sun so the plasma we see covering its surface most probably came from our Sun.

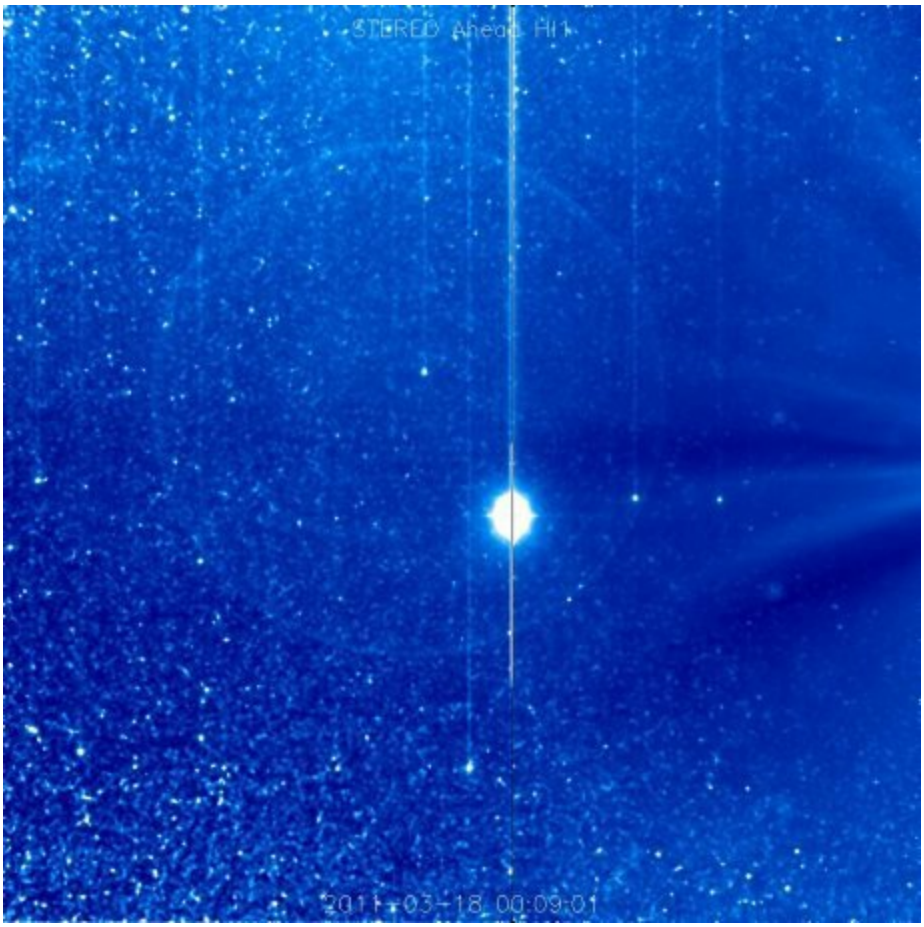


Figure 7.13. Hi1- A (visible light) image, provided by SECCHI, from March 18th 2011, at 00:09 (UTC). The light blue area surrounding the object looks like the typical aura that surrounds a star. A large seemingly transparent circle is also visible in the image.

Now, if the object of interest, which was observed to traverse the Sun, in 2007, as shown in figures 7.1 to 7.7, was a planet, it would

be able to reflect light from a star. But in these images we see that the object stays dark, on the side facing the stars present in the images, and emits light, on the side facing away from the stars. This means that this object cannot be a planet. It has to be a Stellar Remnant that absorbs energy from stars that have a higher potential then it. In other words, it absorbs energy from brighter, more active, and perhaps from stars that have more protons than it has. It may therefore be able to absorb energy from Stellar Cores that have rejuvenated, through having been close to the Sun for quite some time and are now at a higher potential than the Stellar Remnant that traversed the Sun in February of 2007. The Venus star may actually now be operating somewhat like a main sequence star, as well, and may be similar to our Sun but perhaps not as bright as our Sun. This star may be cooler than our Sun and therefore emit lower energy red light, for example, instead of the higher energy, white light that our Sun emits. This star, and perhaps others like it, would also illuminate our atmosphere and perhaps lead to strangely colored (red, orange and magenta) clouds. Since it is not nearly as bright as the Sun, the strange illumination may be only apparent at Sunset when the Sun's illumination of the earth's atmosphere is not as strong. However, since the Sun is losing energy and plasma to these Stellar Cores and some seem to be so large the Sun is likely to get much darker with time, until possibly all the stellar objects in the inner Solar System reach equilibrium, and so all shine with exactly the same degree of brightness.

Thus, the object that traversed the Sun, in 2007, which is 1.7 times the size of Jupiter, seems to be the a Stellar Core that is able to absorb internal electric potential energy from both main sequence stars and rejuvenated Stellar Cores. In other words, Stellar Cores seem to be able to absorb energy from any other star that has more

internal electric potential energy than they do.

Thus, observing this object was to me a turning point. This object fortified my resolve that these objects are indeed in the solar system and they do indeed absorb energy from the Sun and they do indeed rejuvenate. This was also the time that the university where I worked, and many of my colleagues, were emailed complaints about me. This was the time when my anonymity was blown and I had to decide whether to withdraw and continue to simply lecture and forget about what was going on in the Solar System or to go on exposing the truth. I decided for the truth.

Chapter 8

The Large Blue Object, Planet X

A great turn around in my research and its exposure to the public happened when I decided to get in touch with Scott C'one. Once I made the decision, I simply sent Scott an email and then told Chris about it afterwards, telling him that I was desirous of helping him by allowing Scott to handle some of the pressure that he was under from the trolls. Chris' reaction to the news was however quite perplexing. He immediately got in contact with Scott and acted as if it had been his idea that we work together and that he was responsible for introducing me to Scott. I let it pass thinking that he had a need to feel important but later on I started questioning his true motives.

Soon after contacting him, Scott and I started having long conversations through Google Hangouts and they were really long conversations. In fact we could spend 5 to 6 hours talking to each other. I found him to be the most intelligent and accomplished man I had ever met.

Discovering observational evidence of a Stellar Remnant or Stellar Core traversing the Sun in the Stereo B images, from 2007, was a huge breakthrough in the gathering of evidence for the presence of Stellar Cores in the inner solar system. The next big breakthrough came from a photograph that Scott C'one took of the Sun, on May 10th 2017, through his small reflector telescope. He seemed to be as surprised as I was that a large blue object appeared in the images that he took through his telescope. The object was blue and striped and so looked like many of the artist's impressions of blue

Brown Dwarfs observed several light years away, from our Solar System. One such artist's impression of a blue brown dwarf appears in figure 1 below.

When I was a student in the 1980's the term 'Brown Dwarf' was used to describe an object that had once been a main sequence star, had gone through the red giant phase, at least once, had been a White Dwarf and had cooled down to the point that was only able to emit infrared radiation. But nowadays, a Brown Dwarf refers to a substellar object, which is similar to gas giant planets, like Jupiter.

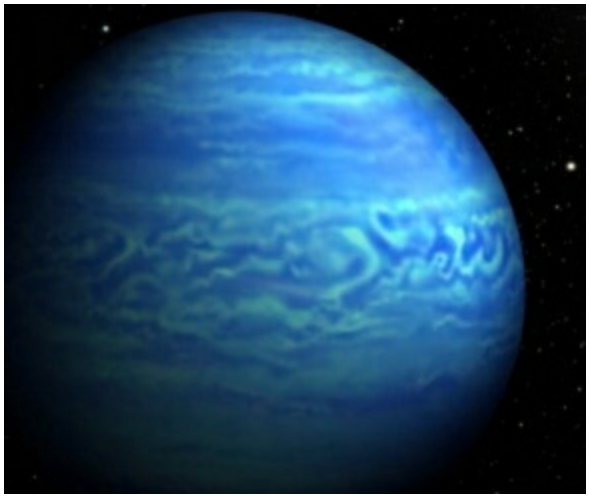


Figure 8.1. An artist's impression of a blue Brown Dwarf, called WISE 0855. It is thought to be the oldest known Brown Dwarf and it is at a distance of 7.2 light years from earth.

Figure 8.2 below shows a photograph taken of the Large Blue Object close to the Sun by Scott, through his small reflector. The object is obviously blue with yellowish stripes and thus similar to the Brown Dwarf pictured in figure 8.1. So do we have a type of Brown Dwarf in the inner Solar System? In other words, do we have a Brown Dwarf according to the substellar object definition, which describes an object more like a gas giant planet than a star, very close to the Sun?

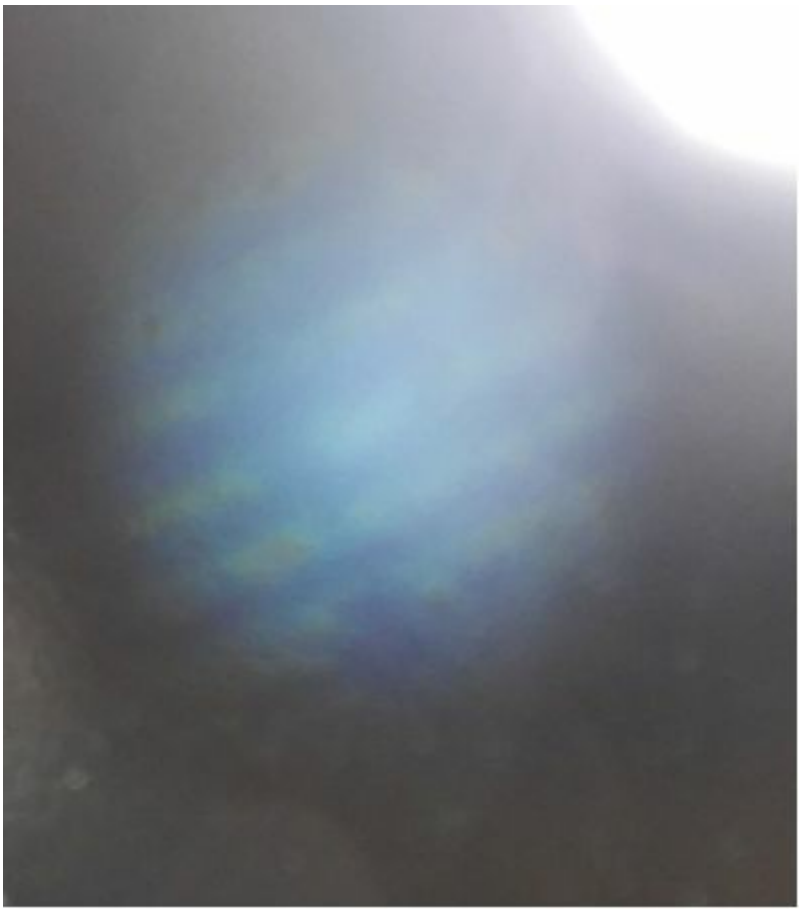


Figure 8.2. Telescopic photograph of the Large Blue Object close to the Sun. The photograph was taken by Scott C'one through his small reflector.

Well, Brown Dwarfs range in mass between 13 times the mass of Jupiter and 90 times the mass of Jupiter. A Brown Dwarf with a mass less than 13 times the mass of Jupiter is referred to as a sub Brown Dwarf. The accepted value for the density of these objects is 70 g/cm^3, which would give these objects a radius range of between 0.6 and 1.2 times the radius of Jupiter. In other words, Brown Dwarfs will range in size (volume) from 0.6 times to 1.2 times the size of Jupiter.

However, the Large Blue Object observed in the inner solar system, very close to the Sun, shown in figure 8.3 below, seemed to be at least one third the size of the Sun. We can deduce that

because from the telescopic photograph of the object, it does not appear to emit visible light but rather to reflect light from the Sun. This means that this object would have to be at least slightly behind the Sun. And therefore, since the Sun is approximately 10 times larger than Jupiter, the object is at least a third of the size of the Sun, or 3.3 times larger than Jupiter. Now, this size lies outside the range that Brown Dwarfs are supposed to have. Brown Dwarfs are not supposed to have a size beyond 1.2 times the size of Jupiter.

Figure 8.3. Telescopic image, taken on May 10th 2017, of the Large Blue Object close to the Sun, the object has the typical stripes expected from a Brown Dwarf, and appears to be about one third the size of the Sun.

Another photograph of the object appears in figure 8.4 below. It is obvious that the object is blue, with light yellow stripes; it therefore looks like a Brown Dwarf.

Figure 8.4. Large Blue Object, close to the Sun, photographed through a small reflector, is blue with light yellow stripes.

If the Large Blue Object, seen in figures 8.3 and 8.4, was indeed a Brown Dwarf it may have a mass of 90 times the mass of Jupiter, which is the maximum mass Brown Dwarfs are expected to have. In which case, the Large Blue Object's maximum density would be given by

$$r = \frac{90 M_J}{\frac{4}{3} p (3.3 r_J)^3} = 2.50 r_J \qquad (1)$$

where M_J is the mass of Jupiter, r_J is the radius of Jupiter and r_J is the density of Jupiter. Since Jupiter has a density of 1.326 g/cm^3, the Large Blue Object's maximum density would be 3.32 g/cm^3, which is less than 21 times the expected value, and does not therefore seem possible. Hence, this object does not seem to be a Brown Dwarf.

The other reason why this object is unlikely to be a Brown Dwarf is because Brown Dwarfs have gaseous atmospheres. The corona is at a temperature of up to 3 million degrees kelvin and a gaseous atmosphere would not be able to withstand these temperatures. The planet's atmosphere would therefore become plasma and be absorbed by the Sun. It is not clear whether a gas giant planet has a solid core, but if it did it would also become liquid magma and then turn into plasma as well. The same thing would happen with any rocky planet; it would turn into plasma and be absorbed by the Sun.

Then on May 12th 2017, Scott took some more images of the Large Blue Object close to the Sun. These provided many more and surprising details, the first of which is that the object seems to have a solid, not a gaseous, surface. It is therefore quite different from a gas giant planet and also different from a Brown Dwarf as both these types of objects both have gaseous atmospheres. The yellowish material clinging to the solid surface seemed to be solid but of a much less density than the surface. There is also the appearance of gaseous clouds over some of the surface of the object, as if gas was emanating from the surface of this object. This is particularly noticeable in the left image. However, in this environment so close to the Sun's corona what appears to be gas should actually be ionized particles or plasma.

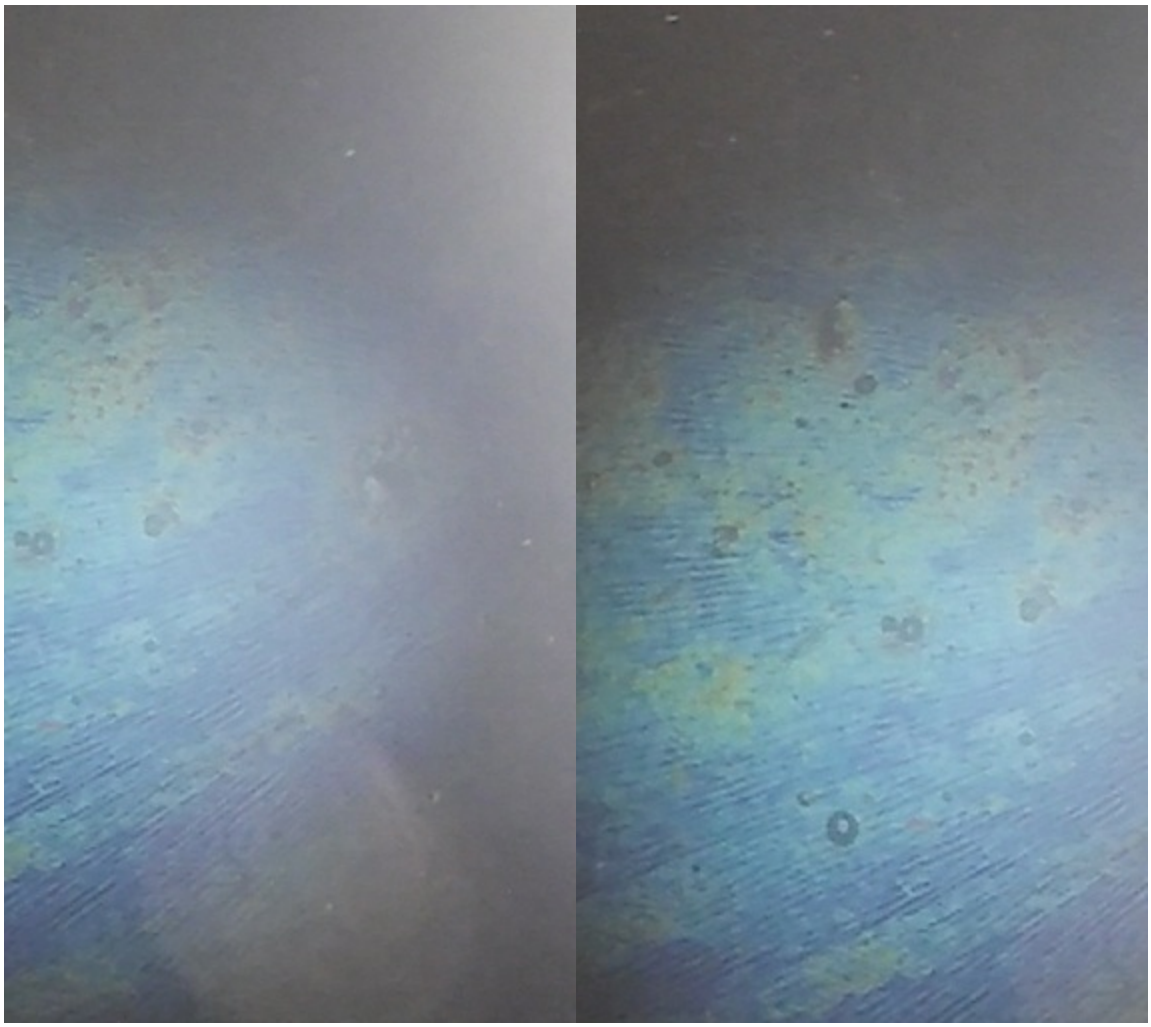


Figure 8.7. Close up telescopic photographs, of the Large Blue Object, from May 12st 2017. The object appears to have a solid surface, with many grooves in it. Craters are also visible, as well as yellowish material, over some portions of its surface. This means that this object is not likely to be a gas giant planet or a Brown Dwarf type object.

In the two close-up telescopic photographs, shown in figure 8.7 above, we can see grooves on the surface of the object. Only a solid surface can have such grooves. If the surface had been liquid the grooves would have been filled in as a liquid flows to fill in any gaps. The same would happen if the surface had been gaseous as a gas would fill up any spaces. Therefore the object has to be

solid. And since the density of objects increases as we move further downwards into its interior, we would expect this object to be just as dense or even denser in the interior.

Figure 8.8 below shows an enhanced image of the Large Blue Object. The stripes now seem to be of different thickness in different places and there are different colors in it. This suggests that the material is crumbly and a mixture of different elements and compounds. The object also appears to be shedding this material. The large and deeper blue section, at the bottom of the object, seems to have just about none of the yellowish material clinging to it and that further testifies to the fact that the object seems to be shedding the yellowish material that gives it the appearance of having stripes.

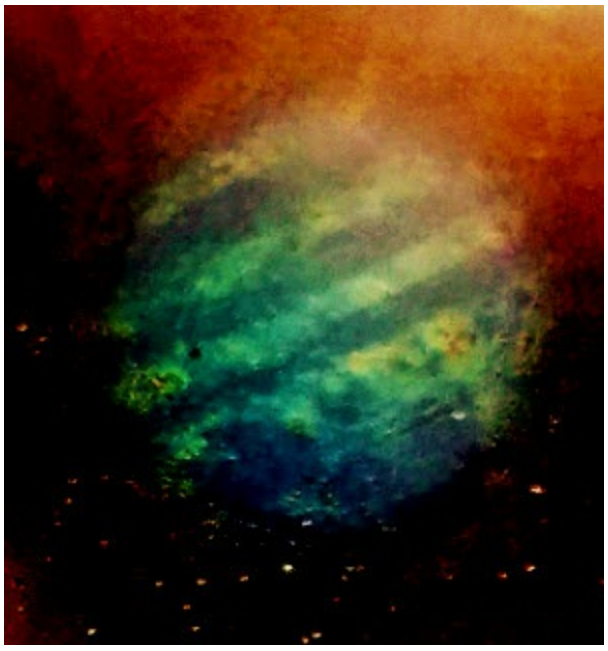


Figure 8.8. Enhanced image of telescopic photograph of the large blue Object, in close proximity to the Sun. Its appearance indicates that it is shedding its outer layer of material

We can also see that there seems to be an orange cloud between the top of the object, and the Sun, which suggests that there is a

plasma connection between the object and the Sun. There are also large amounts of much smaller objects surrounding and below the object. These objects seem to be flying by the Large Blue Object. They could be debris brought in by the many Stellar Cores that have come into the Solar System. These objects are always accompanied by large amounts of gaseous material that was a part of the many layers of gas of the Star, in its main sequence phase, but that became a part of a diffuse and often irregularly shaped cloud of gas surrounding the star in the White Dwarf Phase.

The object indicated by the yellow arrow, in figure 9 below, seems to be thick disk shaped with a hole through which a dark interior can be seen. The whitish appearance of the ring suggests that it is made of plasma and is emitting light. This is in fact the shape that would be associated to White Dwarfs. Since the star loses so much material between the Red Giant and White Dwarf phase, the star's core and envelope, which is made up of a remaining small portion, of the ionized gas, that was part of the star's gaseous layers, it starts to rotate much faster which can be explained in terms of conservation of angular momentum. The shape of the envelope seems to be a consequence of the toroidal symmetry of the magnetic field it generates, which is therefore in the shape of a toroid or ring, rather than of a sphere. The hole is the portion in the envelope through which the star's core becomes visible. In the White Dwarf Phase both the surface of the core and the envelope glow very brightly but since the star no longer has enough internal electric potential energy to produce a high enough electric field for fusion reactions to be possible, the star cools and eventually would only emit infrared radiation and therefore look dark in a visible light image. The fact that this Stellar Core's envelope is glowing here suggests that it has absorbed energy from the Sun and is now able to have turned its envelope into glowing plasma.

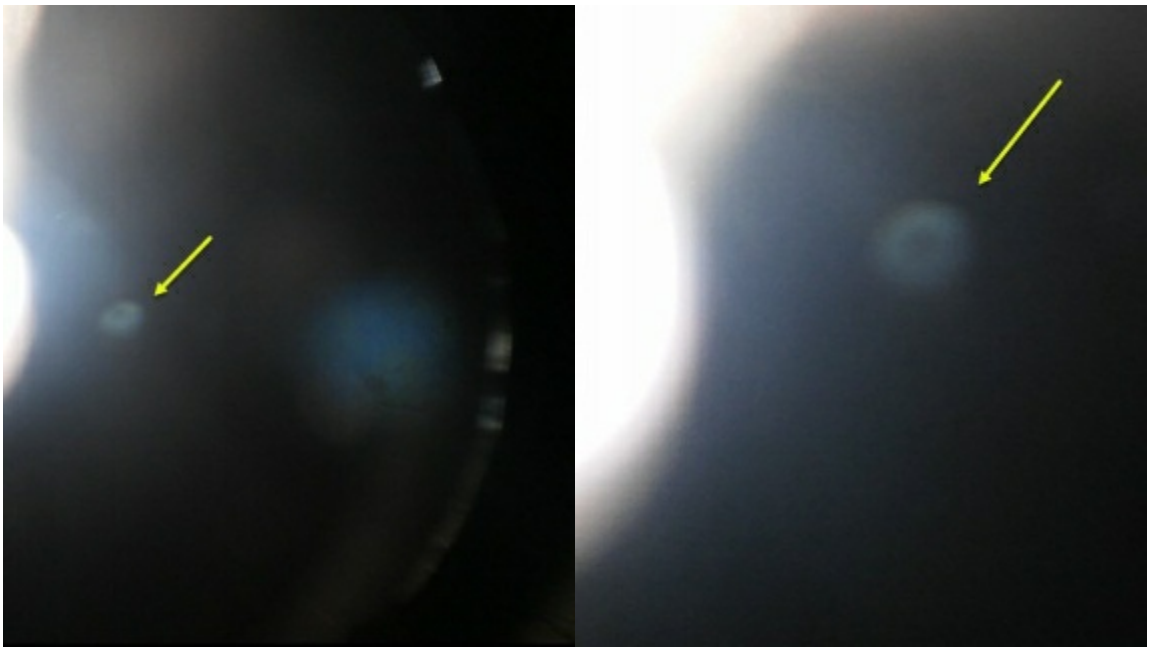


Figure 8.9. Two telescopic images, showing a Brown dwarf star (yellow arrow). The object looks like a thick disk shaped gas cloud with a hole in it. The gas cloud is the star's thick ring shaped gaseous envelope which reflects the toroidal shape of the magnetic field generated by the object.

During my long conversations with Scott he told me about working for his father in international advertising. I found out that he was incredibly skilled and extremely intuitive in all that he did. He was also attacked to the extreme by the trolls and yet managed to rise above it all. I was very impressed with it all and was very happy to have him as a partner in doing this work.

When I arrived in the United States he introduced me to all the places one typically shops in the United States. I thought that Wal-Mart was a bit strange but people seemed more courteous than what I had experienced in South Africa. The strangest thing for me was smelling food everywhere we went. It seemed to me that eating out was a favorite American past time. In South Africa, I often did not go to restaurants for years at a time, but now I was going out to eat almost every day. As a vegan I tried to restrict

myself to mainly salad, potatoes, rice and vegetables, but I often forgot to ask for salad without cheese.

Then, on July 26th 2017, more images of the Large Blue Object were obtained by someone else doing telescopic observations, in Germany, and these images showed even more details about this object. The grooves on its surface indicating that it is solid were still there, as we can see from figure 10 below. The surface of the object is blue, and it has yellowish material clinging to its surface. The object is also very large compared to the Sun, so it is definitely the same object. The reason why these telescopic photographs are so important is that we now have two independent telescopic observations of the same object, from different parts of the world. This is indeed corroborating evidence of what can be found around our Sun.

The fact that the object has less material clinging to its surface shows that it has been losing it steadily since we saw it on May 12th 2017. It has lost so much material that it does not even have a striped appearance anymore. Figure 8.11 shows the clumps of this material clinging to the surface of the object.

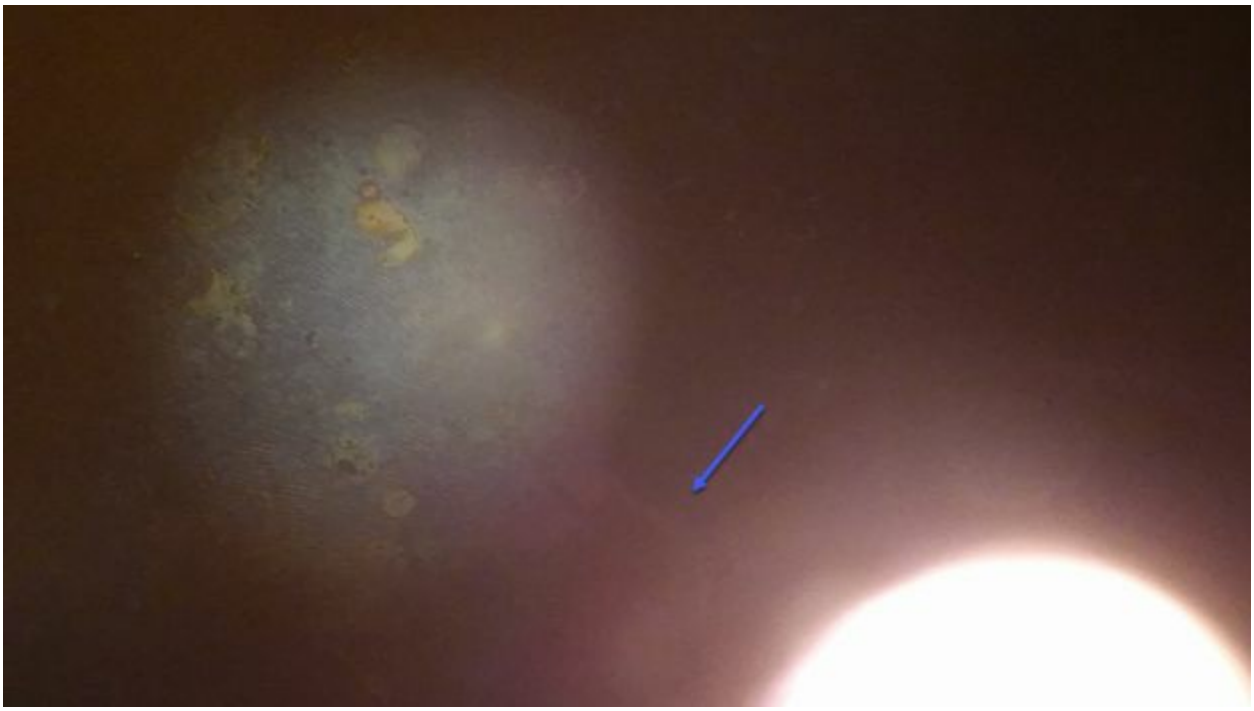


Figure 8.10. Telescopic photograph of the Large Blue Object from July 26th 2017, showing that it now has less spongy material clinging to its surface and that there is cloud like material between it and the Sun

Figure 8.11. A close up image of the surface of the Large Blue Object from July 26th 2017 shows that the material clinging to the grooved blue surface appears to be solid but much less dense than the blue surface as it is not grooved and seems to be made up of different materials of different colors. The object seems to be covered in a gaseous yellowish haze toward the bottom of photograph.

The darker spots within the material, again suggest that it is made up of a mixture of materials. A pink haze is seen at the bottom of the image is evidence of the plasma that seems to be over the surface of the object.

Now, something which is extremely striking in the photograph shown, in figure 8.10, is what appears to be a plasma connection between the Large Blue Object and the Sun. There is even a thin strip that appears to be denser and looks pink in the photograph, indicated by a blue arrow. This strip almost looks like an umbilical cord connecting the object with the Sun. This suggests that the object is drawing plasma from the Sun, as the same material seems to surround the Sun, and must therefore be plasma, from the Sun's corona.

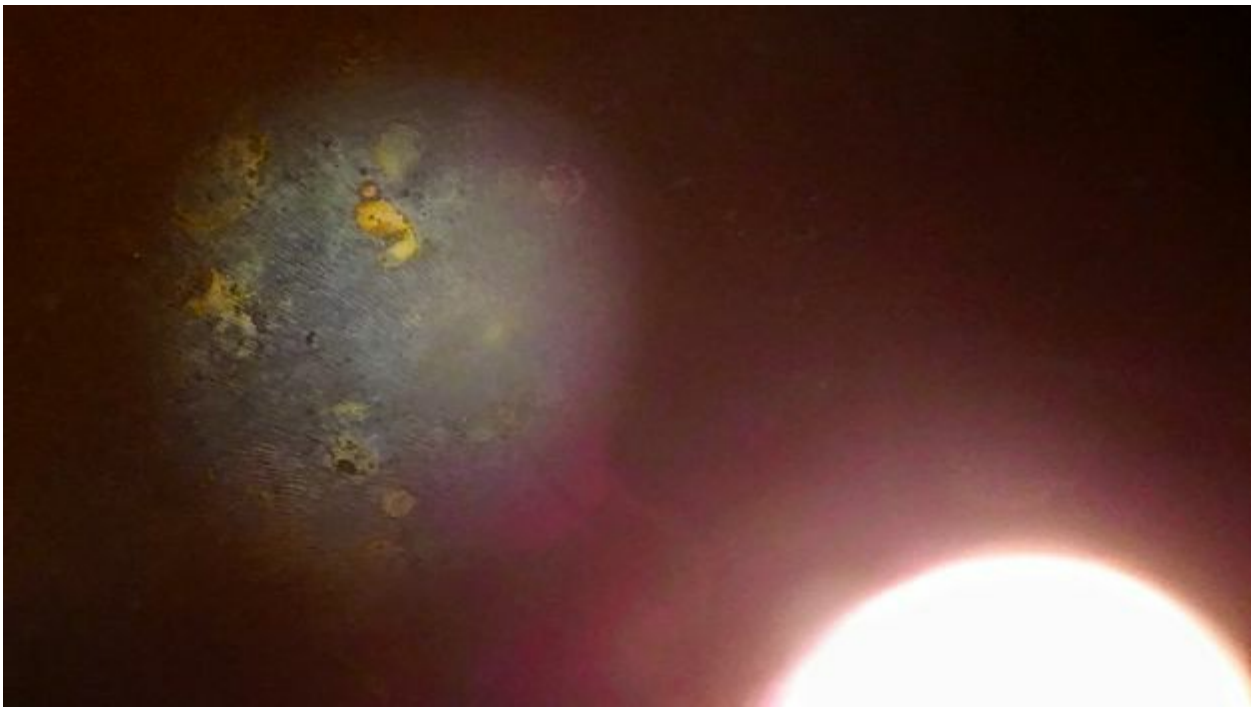


Figure 8.12. Pink gaseous material envelops the Sun and the yellowish gaseous material seems to envelop the Large Blue Object's left side. This may therefore be an indication that the object seems to be exchanging gaseous material with the Sun.

Figure 8.12 shows another image of the Large Blue Object. The photograph clearly shows that the object has a solid surface. Also in this photograph it becomes even clearer that there is a plasma connection between the object and the Sun. There is a pink cloud of plasma between the object and the Sun which seems to be coming from the Sun's corona and there is a yellow cloud of plasma on the left of the object that seems to be coming from the object. Thus, the Large Blue Object seems to be pulling some plasma from the Sun, toward its surface, and some of its material, which looks yellowish, seems to be coming from its surface and lies between it and the Sun. This suggests that this object is exchanging plasma with the Sun.

The enhanced image shown in figure 8.12 below makes it even

clearer that plasma from the Sun's corona is enveloping this object. An object that is at home in the Sun's corona has to be a star, but since this object is not emitting light like a normal star and has no churning glowing plasma as a surface, and is solid, it most probably is what remains when a star's outer layers of gas are stripped from it, and that would be the solid core of the star. This object therefore seems to be a Stellar Core. In other words, this object has to be a very old star that has lost almost all of the material that it could ionize and turn into hot glowing plasma. Yet it seems to still have a high enough magnetic field to connect with the Sun and cause the Sun's plasma to move towards it and envelop it. There are also indications that the object is actually ionizing the remaining material left, on its surface, and that it is exchanging this material, once it turns into plasma, with the Sun.

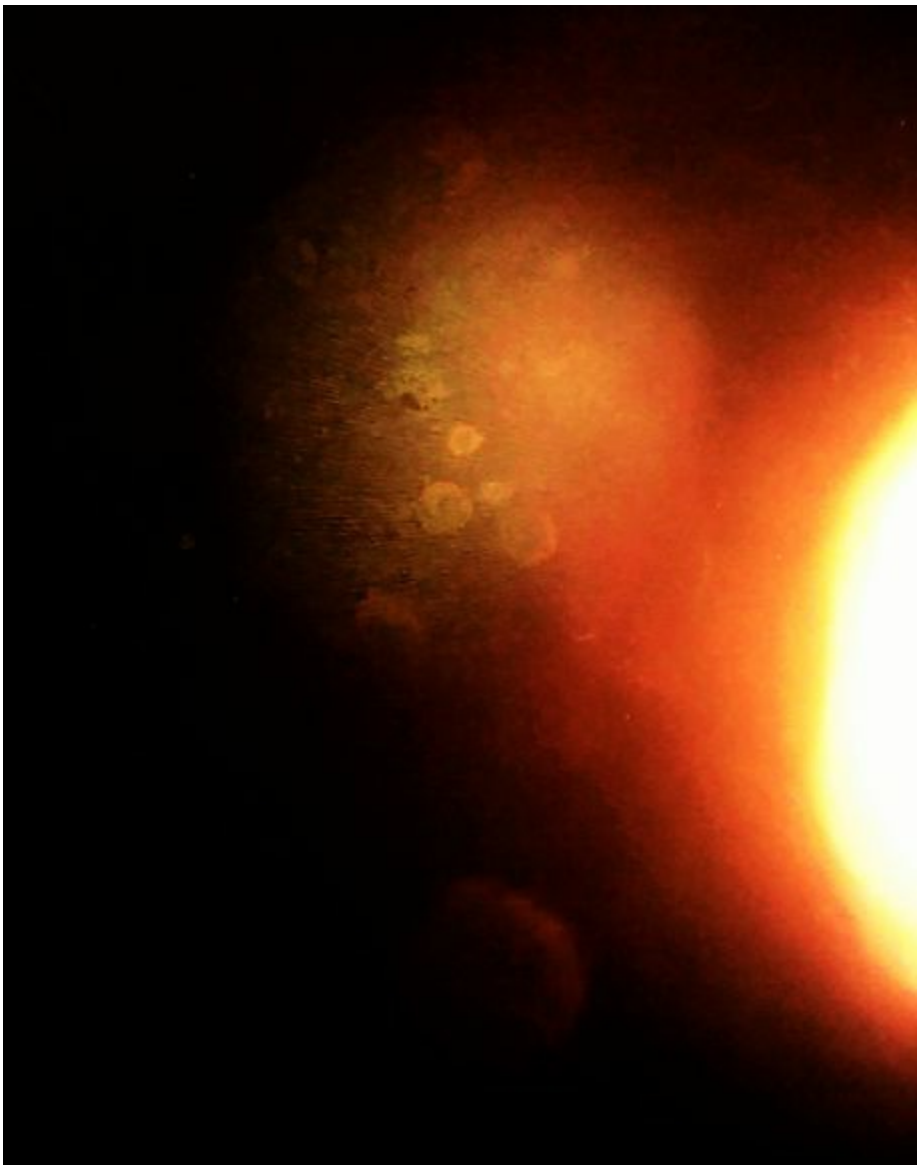


Figure 8.13. Enhanced telescopic photograph of the Large Blue Object, from July 26th 2017, showing that the Sun's corona has enveloped the object. This indicates that the object is magnetically connected to the Sun and is attracting the Sun's plasma and possibly exchanging plasma with it.

Now the Sun's corona is plasma or ionized particles. These charged particles spiral along magnetic field lines and form plasma loops on the surface of the Sun or other stars that have enough plasma, on their surfaces. So the fact that these ionized particles

are going out and enveloping this object indicates that this object has a larger magnetic field than the Sun and it actually pulls the Sun's magnetic field lines outwards from its surface so that they connect to the object's magnetic field, and thus form a closed loop. Magnetic field lines must off course always be in the shape of a closed loop. This type of connection between the Sun and an object like this, in other words a Stellar Core, is what seems to be causing the large coronal holes on the Sun. This magnetic connection is illustrated in figure 8.14 below.

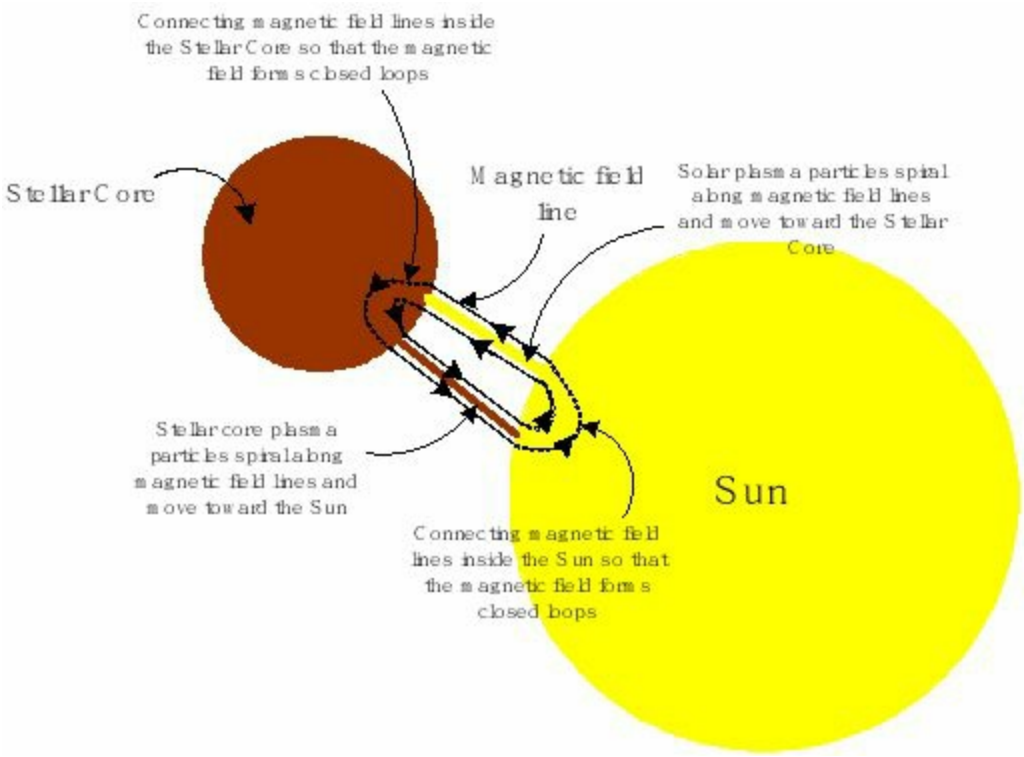

Connecting magnetic field lines inside the Stellar Core so that the magnetic field forms closed loops
Stellar Core
Magnetic field line
Solar plasma particles spiral along magnetic field lines and move toward the Stellar Core
Stellar core plasma particles spiral along magnetic field lines and move toward the Sun
Sun
Connecting magnetic field lines inside the Sun so that the magnetic field forms closed loops

Figure 8.14. Illustration of the magnetic field connection between the Sun and a Stellar Core with a higher magnetic field than the Sun which would lead to the Sun's plasma moving from the Sun to the Stellar Core. In this way the Sun loses energy and becomes darker, whilst the s Stellar Core starts to rejuvenate or gain energy and brighter.

Now, as I mentioned before, it is well known that stars start to lose

their outer layers of gas when they move into the Red Giant Phase. After the red giant phase stars become White Dwarfs. This is a well studied and accepted part of Stellar Evolution Theory. White Dwarf stars are well known to be made up of a core and a ring shaped gaseous envelope around it. Notice that another smaller object is visible in the image in shown in figure 8.13. The object is much smaller than the Large Blue Object but since it is also at home in the same environment, it is very likely to also be a stellar object or some type of stellar remnant. The object is cylindrical in shape and similar to what we would expect a White Dwarf to look like. It is not a white Dwarf though because a White Dwarf is extremely bright and this object is not nearly as bright as the Sun. But it may be what was once a White Dwarf but has cooled down to the point that it do does not emit much visible light. The coloring on the surface of this smaller object is the same color as the Sun's corona suggesting that the outer surface of the object is plasma or ionized gas like what is present in the Sun's corona. This object is therefore very likely to be an old but much smaller Stellar Core than the Large Blue Object. However, it seems to have a denser layer of ionized particle envelope around it. It may either be an evolved White Dwarf or it may have gained the envelope from drawing plasma from the Sun as the Large Blue Object seems to be doing.

However, the fact that two objects of very different sizes are here seen in, the same photograph, and at home, in the environment of the Sun's corona, is an indication that these objects come in very different sizes. This is not surprising since there is a wide variation in the size of stars. There are stars that are about half the size of our Sun and there are stars that are about 1000 times larger in size than the size of our Sun. Figure 8.15 below shows a size comparison between different stellar classes. The largest known

yellow Hypergaint, HR 5171 A, in the Centaurus constellation, is 1300 times larger than the Sun.

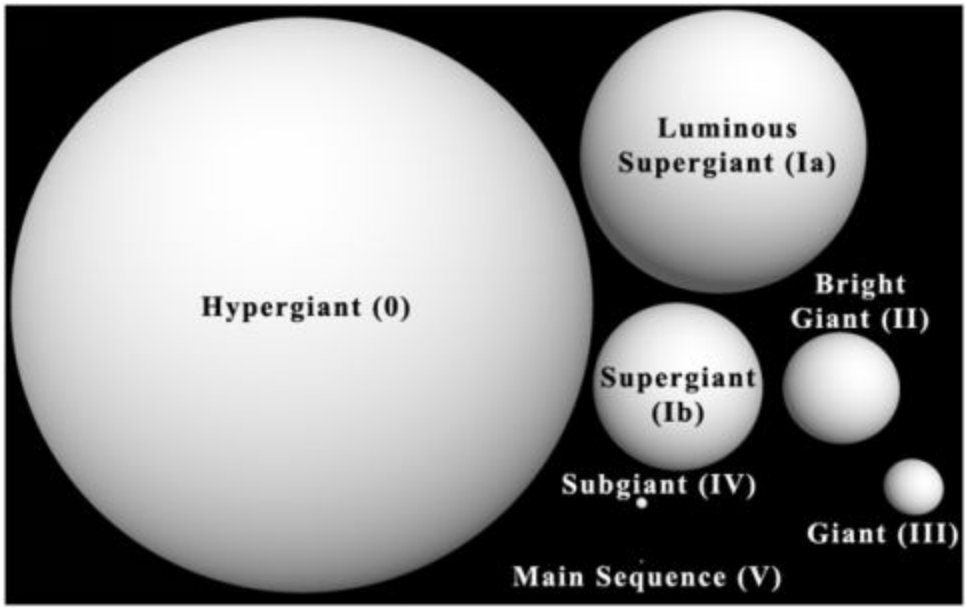


Figure 8.15. Stars come in many different sizes, so it is not surprising that these stars would have cores with many different sizes.

Now, the fact that observations from two independent people doing telescope observations has revealed that the same Large Blue Object is close to the Sun has severe implications. First of all, in a gravitational universe, that is, in a universe where the gravitational force is the main interaction, the intrusion of such an object into the Solar System should completely disrupt it. Yet the object is here and is solid and this disruption has not happened. If we calculate the mass of this object using a reasonable density such as the density of the earth's core which is 13 g/cm^3 or about 10 times the density of Jupiter, we will get the following mass:

$$M_{LBO} = 10 r_J \frac{4}{3} p (3.3 r_J)^3 = 359 M_J = 0.36 M_S$$

where r_J is the density of Jupiter, r_J is the radius of Jupiter, M_J is the

mass of Jupiter and M_S is the mass of the Sun. So, the object would have a minimum mass which is 0.36 times the mass of the Sun. Note however that the density of the earth's core is probably lower than this object's density has to be. The density of the Sun's core is thought to be 150 g/cm^3. So this object's density is almost certain to be higher than 10 times the density of Jupiter.

Now, the intrusion of such an object into the Solar System should disrupt all the planets' orbits if they were connected to the Sun through the gravitational interaction. This then means that the planets are not gravitationally attached to the Sun; there must be another force at play. Since these objects, the Stellar Cores that have invaded the Solar System, seem to connect to the Sun magnetically and seem to draw plasma from the Sun through this magnetic connection, it is possible that the planets in the Solar System are also attached to the Sun through a magnetic connection. Either that or there is another attractive force that we have not yet discovered that is holding the planets in position relative to the Sun but this force cannot be the weak gravitational force.

The same holds with the idea that stars collapse under gravitational attraction, if they are not powered by fusion reactions from their interiors. Accepted theory states that it is fusion happening on the inside of stars that is stopping them from collapsing under gravitational attraction. But there cannot be fusion reactions happening in star's interiors since they can go dark. Therefore the idea that they collapse under gravitational attraction is suspect and the same goes for the role of gravitational attraction in star formation. Stars are electric and seem to form under the z-pinch effect, which is electrical in nature, not gravitational. This means that both neutron stars and Black Holes which are supposed to

form due to gravitational collapse are unlikely to exist.

In conclusion, the Large Blue Object is a solid object, which is at home in the Sun's extremely hot corona and seems able to draw plasma from the Sun and it therefore seems to be a very old star possibly at the end of its evolution. It seems to be a Stellar Core.

In May of 2017, Scott started coming up with ideas for promoting my work. He thought that I should write a book and that we should do lecture series across the United States. Since I had heard from God that this was what I would end up doing, I listened carefully to Scott's growing plans. The idea of leaving South Africa and everything I knew was initially very scary for me but with the situation at the University not easing up I warmed to the idea more as time went by.

Scott also started telling me that he thought that when Chris tried to help him deal with his computer problems, he had made everything much worse and that he thought that Chris was recording all our conversations with him. I then, still believing that Chris was a true friend, decided to talk to Chris and told him about it. Chris went berserk when I told him and said that he had just put some holes in his wall, presumably with his fists. I thought that I had made a mistake in telling him and I most certainly did! I then remembered that he could not handle any criticism but was that really the case? I had forgotten that Chris' training was in acting. Was Chris acting and Scott right about him? Time would tell. As the days went by I soon started to see that Scott was right and Chris was trying to keep me in South Africa. I started to see that Chris was acting strange and he almost seemed like a secret agent of some kind. Scott then told me to stop giving him information and to watch what I say. That became the BEST advice! We soon found out that Chris was not the person we

thought he was, he was a traitor! He attempted to brainwash me against Scott and going to the United States, but I clearly saw what was happening. Within days, Chris showed his true colors and then I knew he was working for the opposition!

Chapter 9

White Dwarfs and Brown Dwarf Stars

In 2011, after my daughter's death I had had several visions in which I saw her in Heaven. In the first, I saw her standing and eating what seemed to be a golden pear. She was completely absorbed in the experience of eating. I was happy because on earth she had been fed with a gastrostomy tube and so hardly ever tasted any food in her mouth. Then a few days later, in another vision I saw her being presented to the Father. I saw a throne with the Father sitting on it and many stairs leading up to where He was sitting. Deborah arrived at the bottom of the stairs with an angle. I knew that the angel was responsible for teaching her everything she needed to learn and that he had taught her the protocol associated with going to the Father's throne. The angel stayed at the bottom of the stairs and she climbed up. She reached the Father and kneeled down. He placed His hand on her head and spoke to her. I then saw her walk away from the throne. There were some fountains nearby and I saw her play with the water. She placed her hand out and the water splashed on her hand and she laughed with great delight. It was a joy for me to see that my child after the great suffering she had been through in her life on earth was now very happy.

A day or so later the Lord clearly explained to me why I had seen these amazing images. He reminded me that during the time when she was getting worse and worse, and the time of her death approached, that I had prayed and had asked God for the impossible, I had said 'Father I want to see my child eating like a

normal child, walking like a normal child and playing like a normal child'. He had answered that prayer in a totally unexpected and I had seen her do all that after she had died.

Then at the beginning of 2017 I had another vision but this one was more in the form of a memory. My mom had told me that I had been born with the cord around my neck and that the doctor had rushed me away immediately to an incubator and that she had seen me only 30 minutes after I had been born. But I had no idea that I had actually died and gone to Heaven. Now the Lord gave me back the memory of that event. It started with my hearing angels singing and when I did I remembered that this was the way they sing to little children and that I had heard that before. I then was in a white place and I saw a pink ribbon. I think the ribbon was attached to the little baby basket I was in. I then saw that the floor was covered with mist and I could not see it. Then as I was looking at the swirling mist covering the floor of the white room, a man came walking purposely through the room. He had a bearing of authority about Him. He was obviously used to being in charge. He came towards me and He had the most beautiful bright blue eyes I had seen as well as a beard. He looked at me with absolute fascination and love. He concentrated on me as if there was no one else in the world. I knew then that this was my first encounter with my creator, with Jesus, and He loved me.

Life for me had been hard for many years as taking care of a profoundly handicapped child is not easy and trying to do it whilst doing a full time job was even more difficult. Deborah needed tube feeding, suctioning and physiotherapy. I had to sometime find time for it all. Then on top of that I ended up enrolling for in the University of the Witwatersrand Masters in Science Education Program which required me to take several hours of classes every week. However, the most difficult for me was reading through the

five to eight journal papers and write an essay every single week. I was so pressed for time that I used to take by reading material with me to the bathroom. I would take every single free moment and skim through the papers looking for the key words in the questions I had to answer in that week's essay. I would read the abstract, introduction and conclusion carefully but the rest I just sped read through. I then made notes in a notepad. Then when I was finished reading through all the papers I would turn my notes into an essay. Somehow it worked and I got through it all and obtained another Master's degree.

My initial idea about Brown Dwarf stars was that they were cool White Dwarfs, which were now able to just emit infrared radiation. In this chapter, I explain some of the similarities and differences between White Dwarf stars and the Brown Dwarf stars that I have been observing in our Solar System.

It is well known that 95% of all stars are expected to become White Dwarf stars, at some point in their evolution, which explains their great importance in the understanding of stellar evolution, and what is going on in our Solar System. The most common feature of White dwarf stars is that they are hydrogen deficient. This means that they have very little hydrogen in their outer layers. The chemical composition of a star's outer layers can be examined with an optical spectrometer. This instrument uses a prism or diffraction grating, to disperse or split the light into its constituent wavelengths. An optical spectrometer for astronomical use is illustrated in figure 9.1 below.

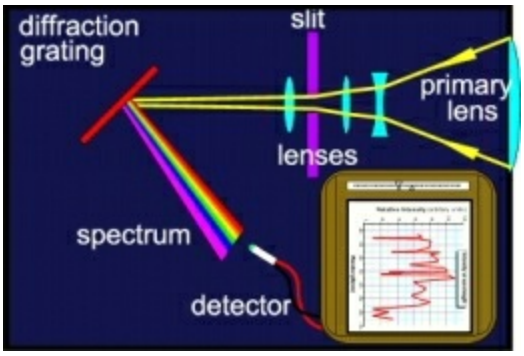


Figure 9.1. Optical spectrometer set up for astronomical use. The diffraction grating causes dispersion (spreading) of the light.

The resulting absorption spectrum will have black lines in it, which correspond to certain photons being absorbed by particles, in a star's atmosphere. From the position of the black lines, in the spectrum, astronomers can determine which elements are present in the star's atmosphere. Figure 9.2 below shows an absorption spectrum obtained from the Sun.

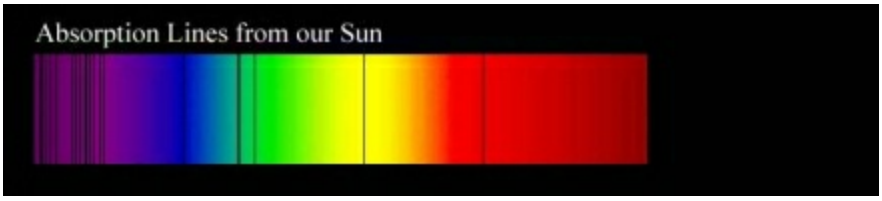


Figure 9.2. The Sun's absorption spectrum. From the position of the black lines, the elements in a star's atmosphere can be determined.

Now, White Dwarf stars are hydrogen deficient because they have turned most of their hydrogen into helium through nucleosynthesis, or fusion reactions. According to accepted theory, when a star runs out of nuclear fuel; its core collapses, as it sheds its outer layers of gas. However, the fusion reactions must happen at the surface of the star where the electric field is intense and the gas is strongly ionized and not in the star's core. Also, these fusion reactions are powered by the electric potential generated by the star and are therefore cold fusion reactions. As I

mentioned in chapter 8, stars cannot be having fusion reactions in their centers and do not collapse during the main sequence, so it is unlikely that they will collapse once their energy runs too low to power cold fusion reactions, on their surfaces. This means that stars lose the ability to hold on to their ionized gas when they run low on energy. They then lose their outer layers and are left with a core and a thin gaseous envelope that they are able to ionize. This suggests that the electric and magnetic fields these stars generate move inwards towards the center of the star. It is this electric field that ionizes the star's outer layer of gas and that this electric field allows cold fusion to happen on the star's surface. But as the ionization layer moves in toward the core, all the gas layers beyond this point will be accelerated from the new surface of the star and becomes the diffuse cloud gas surrounding the star. So what is left in the end, is the core of the star, which has the same size and density that he had at the end of the main sequence phase, and a thin layer of gas, called a gaseous envelope, which it is still able to ionize and emit bright light from. These would then be the White Dwarfs that we see throughout the galaxy. This is illustrated in figure 9.3 below.

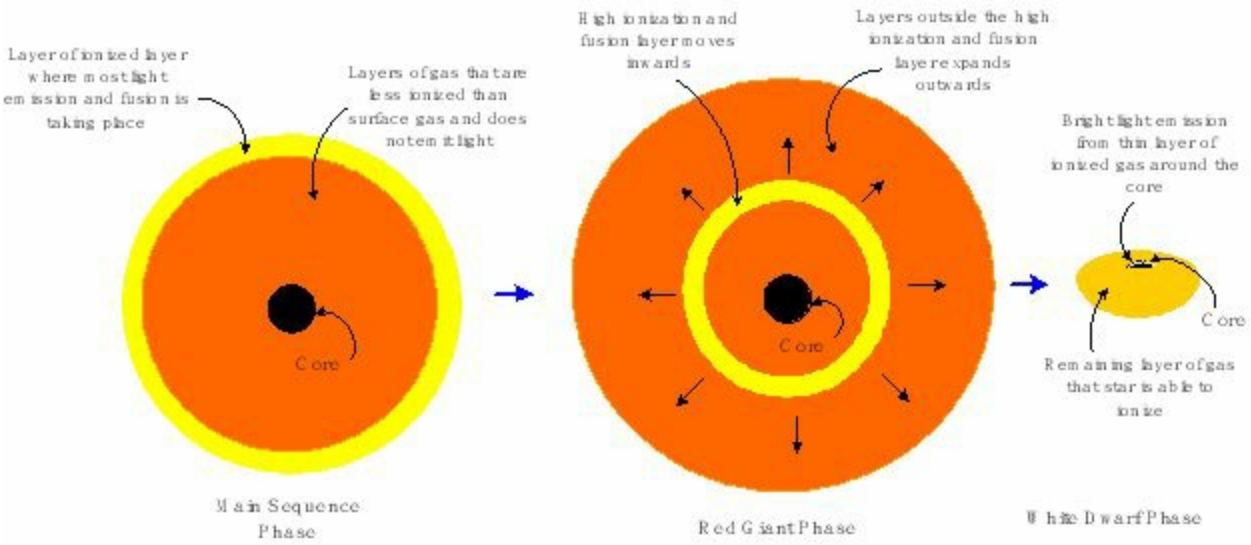

Layer of ionized layer where most light emission and fusion is taking place
Layers of gas that are less ionized than surface gas and does not emit light
Core
Main Sequence Phase
High ionization and fusion layer moves inwards
Layers outside the high ionization and fusion layer expands outwards
Core
Red Giant Phase
Bright light emission from thin layer of ionized gas around the core
Core
Remaining layer of gas that star is able to ionize
White Dwarf Phase

Figure 9.3. Illustration of stellar evolution from the main

sequence to the White Dwarf Phase might work in the light that stars cannot be powered by fusion reactions in the core and seem to be electrical in nature, which powers cold fusion, in the high ionization layer. Gas is then accelerated away from this high ionization layer, which leads to stellar wind and also to the outer gaseous layer expanding away from the star when the star goes into the Red Giant Phase. In the White Dwarf Phase, the star has only enough energy to ionize a thin gaseous envelope around the core. The toroidal shape of the envelope conforms to the symmetry of the magnetic field generated by the object. Remaining layers of gas form a diffuse irregularly shaped cloud around the White Dwarf.

The intensity of the magnetic and electric fields greatly increase as the ionization layers move toward the core as they because the surface area of the ionization layer decreases which lead to a large increase in both the magnetic and electric flux. Thus, the ionization of the envelope and the thin layer of gas covering the core is probably extremely intense, at the beginning of the White Dwarf Phase, which will lead to intense light emission. But, in time, this will decrease and the star will eventually only be able to emit infrared radiation.

Stars with less than half the mass of the Sun are not expected to be able to fuse helium, so they should turn into helium core White Dwarf stars. Accepted theory states that stars, which are between half the mass of the Sun, and up to eight times the mass of the Sun, are expected to be able to fuse helium, once they run out of hydrogen. These stars will be able to fuse helium into carbon and oxygen, but will not be able to fuse these elements into heavier nuclei. So once the star turns all its helium into carbon and oxygen, its core contracts, it sheds its outer layers and it becomes a carbon oxygen core White Dwarf star. Most of the White Dwarf

stars, that have been observed, seem to be of this type. However, I don't think they turn into White Dwarfs because they run out of fuel but because their energy is too low to continue to ionize outer layers of gas and so the ionization layers moves to just above the core of the object. I don't think that gravitational collapse has anything to do with the evolution of a star into a White Dwarf.

Figure 9.4. A White Dwarf star is expected to have a very hot surface that emits white light, have a gaseous envelope in the shape of a broad disk and be surrounded by a cloud of ionised gas, as in this illustration.

Accepted theory also states that some stars, of masses greater than eight times the mass of the Sun, will be able to fuse carbon to neon and if massive enough may even be able to fuse neon to iron. Iron is the end point because the fusion of iron into heavier nuclei would not give off energy, but energy would need to be added to the star. So technically, stars of masses of about ten times the mass of the Sun should turn into iron core white dwarf stars. However, accepted theory states that these stars and stars even more massive than this would collapse into neutron stars, or black holes, and therefore we should not have any iron core White Dwarf stars. But since there is no gravitational collapse happening, we should

be able to indeed get iron core White Dwarfs and all stars would actually turn into white Dwarfs of different sizes and none ever turning into neutron stars or Black Holes. Most of the observed White Dwarf stars seem to be either helium core or carbon oxygen core, White Dwarfs but their cores seem to be between the size of the earth and twice the size of the earth. In other words, they are very small. The reason these stars end up being so small is that in the process of forming from the red giant phase to the white dwarf phase, the star produces extremely dense stellar winds, which blow a lot of their mass away. In the end, these stars end up with a gaseous envelope around their core and some of the gas that was part of the outer layers of the star, in the red giant phase, surrounding this envelope. This is the pattern that I have observed, over and over again, in the solar system regarding the objects that have surrounded our Sun, and are draining it. The first of these objects was observed in February of 2007. This object was the subject of chapter 7 but it is again shown in figure 9.5 below. The object had a dark core, a thick disk shaped envelope surrounding the core and a cloud of gas spread out beyond the core and envelope.

But the objects, we have observed in the solar system, do not emit bright white light, they seem to actually have dark cores, which is why I have in the past called them Brown Dwarf Stars. I think that these objects with dark cores are what White Dwarf Stars should look like, once they have cooled down to a temperature of about 1000 Kelvin, or below, at which stage, they are expected to emit very little visible light, and will mainly emit infrared radiation. However, the terms Stellar Remnants or Stellar Cores is less confusing, so I tend to use those to refer to these objects now.

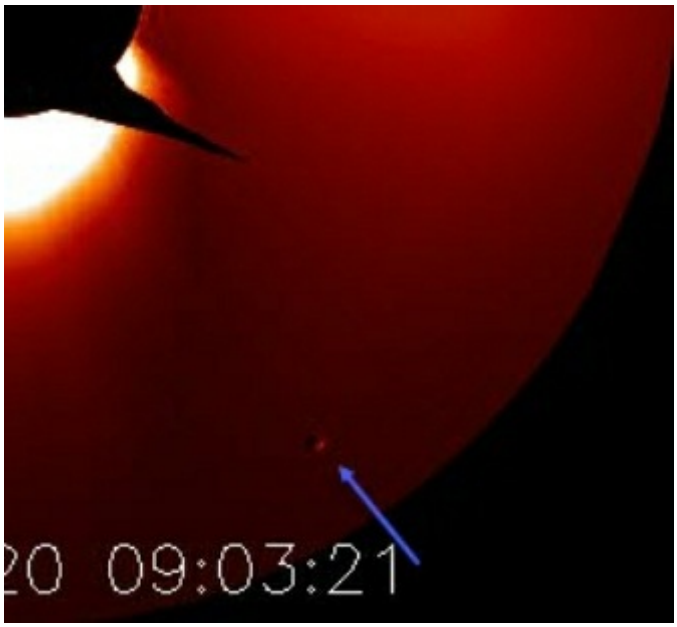


Figure 9.5. Brown Dwarf Star, observed in the inner solar system, on February 20th 2007. The object is indicated by a blue arrow, is dark, and surrounded by a cloud of gas, in the shape of a thick disk like envelope, which looks pink, on one side of the object, and so is emitting light. This indicates that the cloud of gas envelope has to be ionized. There is also material further out, around the object, that must be a part of the cloud of ionized gas surrounding the Star but is not emitting light.

The Stellar Core, shown in figure 9.5 above, traversed the Sun and it was therefore possible to calculate its size, which was 1.7 times the size of Jupiter, or about 17 times larger than the earth. But white dwarf stars are not expected to be any larger than twice the size of the earth. This is another indication that stars of all sizes are turning into White Dwarfs and then into Brown Dwarf Stars or Stellar Cores because none are gravitationally collapsing into neutron stars or Black Holes.

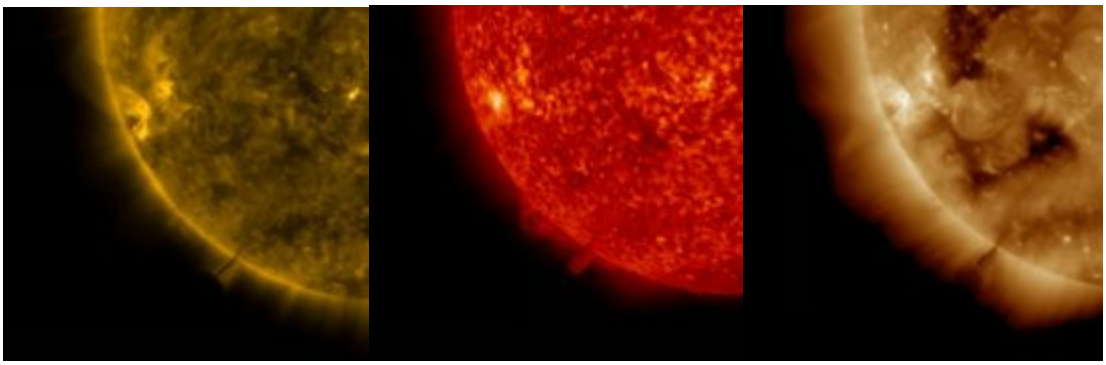


Figure 9.6. Images of the Sun, as detected by the SDO satellite, on March 11th 2012, at 6:34 (UTC), in the 17.1, 30.4 and 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelengths. A dark spherical objects is seen drawing plasma from the Sun.

Now, the Brown Dwarf stars in the inner solar system have been observed to pull plasma material from the Sun, and to have large plasma ejections. In fact, these plasma ejections are often very long lasting and extremely large, in relation to the Star. Figure 9.6 shows one of these Stellar Cores drawing plasma from the Sun.

The plasma connection, between the Sun, and the object, at the Sun's 7 o'clock position, appears to be dark in the 17.1 (first) and the 19.3 nm (third) images. In the middle image, though, the plasma connection between the Sun and the Stellar Core is wider and the same color as the Sun, so it becomes apparent in this image that the Stellar Core is drawing plasma from the Sun.

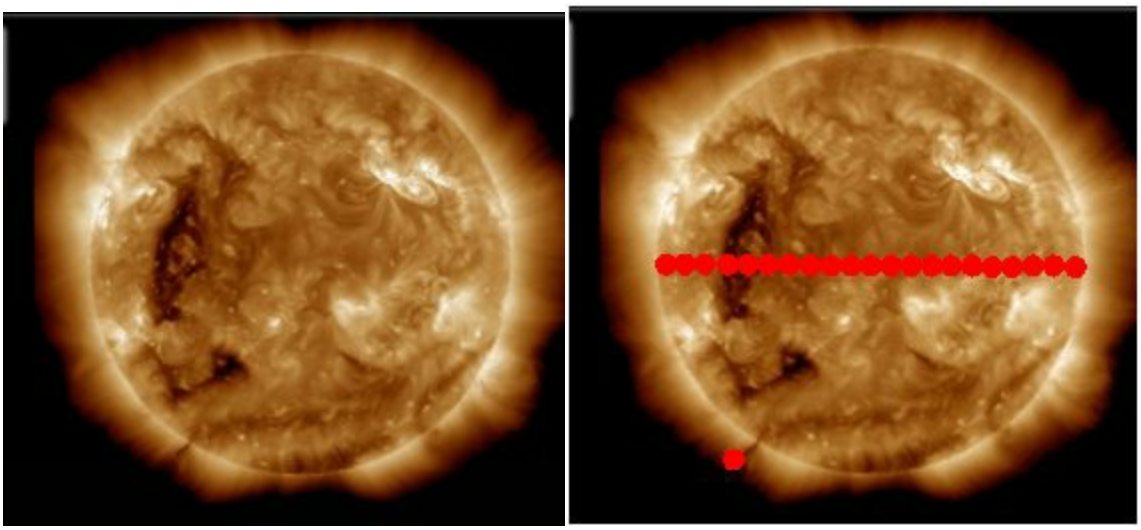


Figure 9.7. On the right: SDO image of the Sun in the 19.3 nm wavelength, from March 11th 2012 at 6:34 (UTC). On the right: The Sun's diameter is 21 times larger than the object's diameter. The object is therefore about half the size of Jupiter, or 5 times larger than the earth.

Figure 9.7 demonstrates how the size of the Brown Dwarf star is estimated and since it takes 21 circles, of the same size as the object, to cover the Sun's diameter, the object must be 21 times smaller than the Sun. Since, Jupiter is 10 times smaller than the Sun; this object has to be about half the size of Jupiter.

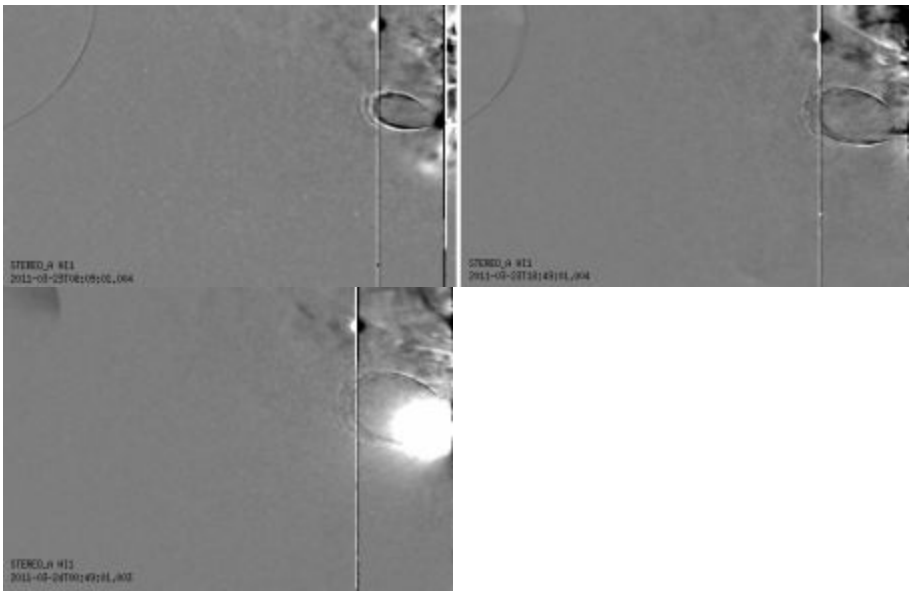


Figure 9.8. Hi1 A SREM images from March 23rd 2011 at 8:09 and 8:49, and March 24th 2011 at 00:49. The object of interest moves to the right and then has a huge explosive ejection from between a loop plasma ejection.

In figure 9., we see an object moving to the right. The fact that the object has a loop plasma ejection shows that it is a star, as only stars have plasma to fill the region, between the looping magnetic field lines as the particles spiral along magnetic field lines. The object is also small, which is a strong indication that it is a Stellar Remnant, or a star that was once a White Dwarf Star, and therefore very bright, and very small in size, but is now much cooler, so that it does not emit very much visible light. However, the very large plasma loop is an indication that it generates a very strong magnetic field, which a feature that all White Dwarf stars have.

In the last image, in figure 9.8, we see that the same object, a Stellar Core, also has a huge explosive type of plasma ejection. But these plasma ejections do not seem to travel away from the object, as plasma ejections from the Sun do. Instead it looks like the object grows much larger and its luminosity or brightness increases by a huge amount, for a few days and then it fades away. This is shown in figure 9.9 below.

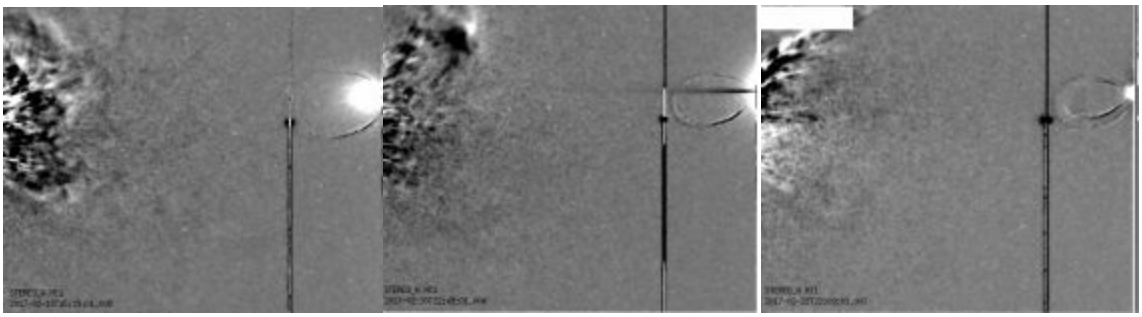


Figure 9.9. HI1-A SREM images, provided by SECCHI, from February 18th, 2017, at 15:29, February 20th, 2017, at 22:49, and February 22nd, 2017, at 22:09 (UTC) showing three different types

of plasma ejections coming off the same object. The object seems to greatly increase and then decrease its size over a period of a few days.

Figure 9.10. Hi1-A (visible light) image from February 18th 2017 showing the object that generates the plasma loop has become much larger and brighter.

The same plasma ejection, emanating from the Stellar Remnant, is visible in the Hi1-A image shown in figure 9.10 above. Thus, the explosive growth seen in the SREM images, which detects ionized particles is also seen by Stereo A's visible light detectors, which indicates that the object must become much brighter during the time of its greatly increased size phase.

Now, 2 out of every 3 stars formed are in binary systems. In fact, 80 percent of star systems, in the universe, seem have two or more stars in it. So, it is not surprising that there are many systems that have a White Dwarf, and a main sequence star, in it. In some systems, the two are so close that the White Dwarf pulls plasma off the main sequence star, and accretes it, which means that the plasma from the donor star forms a disk, called an accretion disk, around the White Dwarf. The plasma is usually rich in hydrogen and as it accumulates around the White Dwarf, the bottom portion

of hydrogen, at the White Dwarf's surface, eventually gets to a density and temperature that leads to runaway fusion reactions, converting hydrogen to helium. When this happens, the White Dwarf seems to get many times brighter and larger than normal. It is common for the inflow of plasma not to be continuous, so that there is a drop off in the density, which stops or decreases the fusion reactions for a time. So the star seems to explode and then become quiescent again. This is called a dwarf nova outburst and they can recur over a period of days to decades. The type of White Dwarf Star that exhibits this type of recurring nova outbursts is called a **cataclysmic variable star**.

As a child I decided to become an astronomer and I knew that I needed to do physics and mathematics. Mathematics had always been a joy to mean. In fact, a friend of my father's gave me an old algebra textbook and I spent many hours happily entertained doing the exercises in the textbook. By the time I three years old I could count to 100 without anyone having taught me. I clearly remember the event when my parents showed surprise when I just counted to 100 whilst sitting in the back of the family car as we were going somewhere. Another thing that I have is memories from the time I was 6 months old. I remember being in a playpen at the end of a corridor. I now know that it was my grandparent's house and that I must have been about 6 months old. The front door at the end of the corridor that I was facing had a frosted window at the bottom through which light could be seen. I found myself attracted to the light. So I sat on my bottom and pushed the playpen with my legs and pushed myself and the playpen toward the light. When I got to the door I started hitting the window with both hands. I wanted to know what it was. My mom must have heard something because she then came along and picked me up. I remember hearing the tone of surprise in her voice but I could not understand the words

as I had not yet learnt to understand them.

Then as I reached the time to go to university my father starting advising me to become a charted accountant. My father was a financial manager and this seemed to him a good career for me. So I tried to do an accounting course but I found it so exceedingly boring that I told my dad that I could not do it, I had to become a scientist. And so when at the age of 17, I started my training to become a physicist instead of a charted accountant.

If the density in the plasma does not drop off, it is possible that carbon fusion reactions are eventually possible, at which stage the White Dwarf Star can be destroyed in a supernova explosion. Figure 9.11 below illustrates the type of interaction between a White Dwarf and a companion main sequence star that can lead to this type of event. Notice that plasma comes off the main sequence star in a thin stream, just like it did from our Sun toward the small Brown Dwarf star, close to it, as shown in figure 9.6.

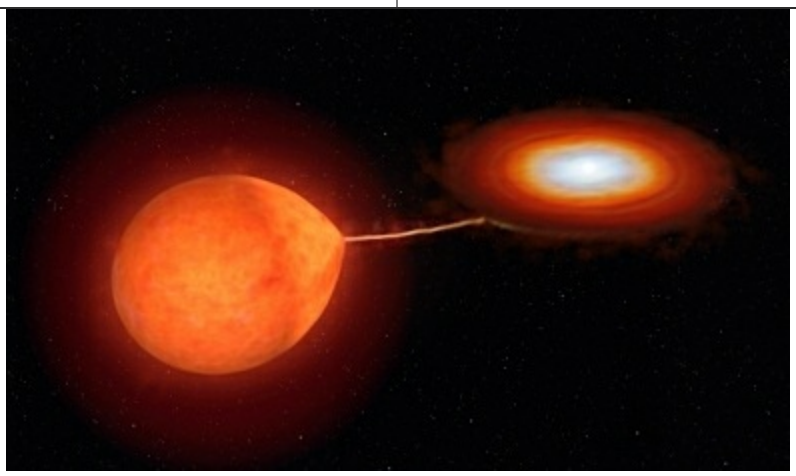


Figure 9.11. A binary system, made up of a White Dwarf star, and a main sequence star, results in the White Dwarf pulling plasma off the main sequence star, which then forms an accretion ring. When the density in the plasma close to the White Dwarf's surface gets to

a critical level, hydrogen to helium fusion reactions occur, resulting in a nova outburst, which can recur over a period of days to decades, or it can lead to a supernova, and the destruction of the White Dwarf star.

Now, the plasma explosions seen with the Brown Dwarf Stars close to the sun fit the profile of nova outbursts, which is further evidence to the fact that they are cooled down White Dwarf stars. So the Brown Dwarf Stars, in our solar system seem to be pulling plasma from the Sun and eventually having runaway hydrogen to helium fusion reactions, which leads to the novae outbursts we have been observing in the Hi-A and Hi A SREM images. Since these are observed in images from several years back, these objects have been around for a while and have been having novae outbursts for a long time too.

The reason why White Dwarfs may be so intensely bright may be a result of the fact that when newly formed or young, White Dwarfs are able to intensely ionize the thin layer of gas covering the core. This combined with the extremely high magnetic field they have after having ejected most of the layers of gas leads to intense magnetic reconnections at regular intervals, which causes explosive light emissions which we call flares. We know that the spots on the Sun with the most intense magnetic field strength, that is, in sunspot areas are also the brightest, and magnetic reconnections in these active regions of the Sun often lead to solar flares. The extremely large magnetic field on the surface of a White Dwarf's core may have the effect of making it extremely active and bright and the star may even have huge x-ray bursts at regular intervals thus explaining the phenomenon of pulsars. Pulsars are stars that are thought to emit beams of intense electromagnetic radiation, with such small periods that they are thought to be rotating extremely fast, so that their radius would

have to be extremely small. These stars are therefore thought to be neutron stars. But since the stars do not seem to collapse gravitationally neutrons stars, as mentioned before, are unlikely to exist. Instead, what we may be seeing is a type intense flare happening at very close time intervals, along the axis of a young and intensely bright White Dwarf. This is illustrated in figure 9.12 below.

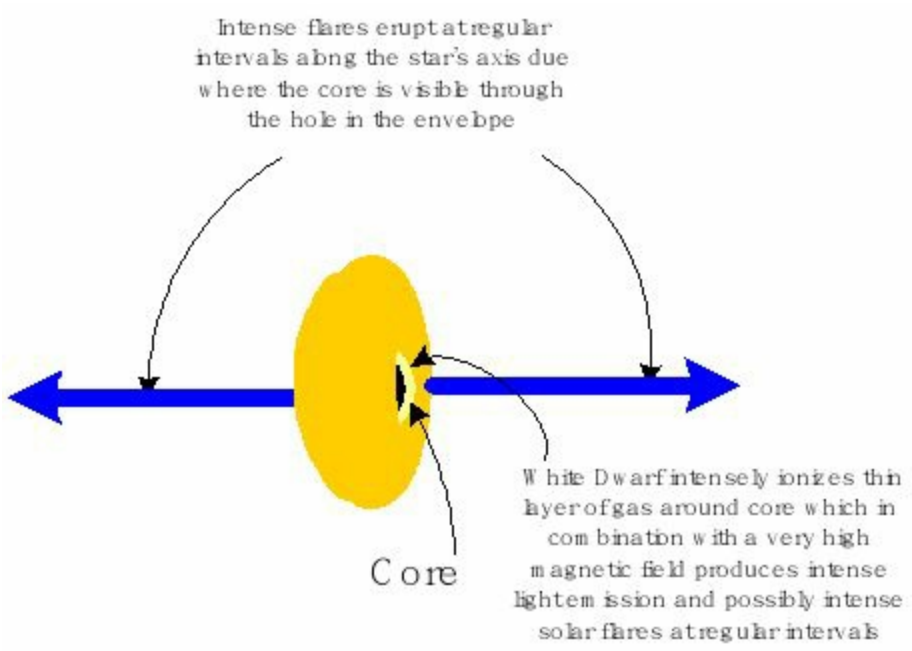

Intense flares erupt at regular intervals along the star's axis due where the core is visible through the hole in the envelope
White Dwarf intensely ionizes thin layer of gas around core which in combination with a very high magnetic field produces intense light emission and possibly intense solar flares at regular intervals
Core

Figure 9.12. A possible explanation for the existence of pulsars. The intense ionization of a thin layer of gas around the core as well as the intense magnetic field may lead to regular magnetic reconnections which lead to explosive emissions of flares along the axis of the White Dwarf.

Now, accepted theory says that the time it takes for a White Dwarf star to cool down is longer than the age of the universe. This argument only works, first of all, if you believe in the big bang model, which I do not believe in. In fact, I strongly believe that the Big Bang model has been falsified by the fact that there are many astronomical images, of high red shift objects connected by dust to

low red shift objects. So, if the big bang model is out of the way, the universe may actually have an infinite age.

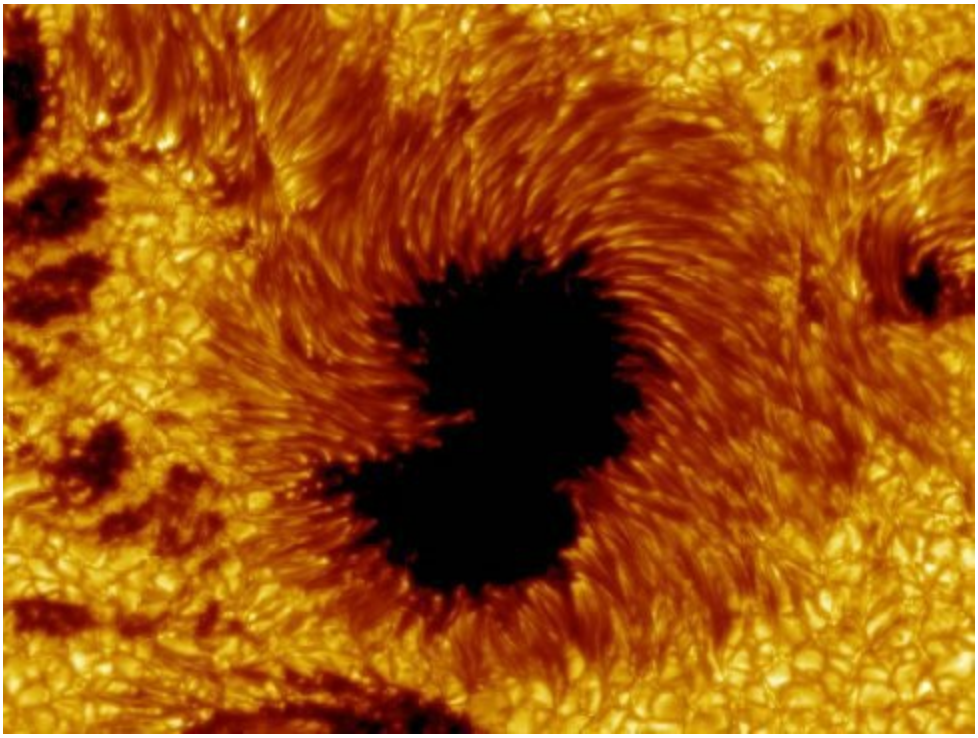


Figure 9.13. When we look into a sunspot, we are seeing into the surface of the Sun, and it is dark and cooler down there.

The other point is that stars do not seem to be as hot in their interior, as they are on their surfaces, and in their coronas. If we look into a sunspot (see figure 9.13) we look down and into the Sun's surface, and it is dark inside a sunspot. Also, the temperature, at the edges and inside a sunspot, is much lower than on the rest of the photosphere. The photosphere is the sun's outer shell, or surface, from which visible light is emitted. Below the photosphere is the Sun's interior, and it is dark and cooler.

If the Sun had been powered by thermonuclear reactions, in its core, light and heat would be flowing out, from its interior and deeper layers, within it. But the fact that the Sun's interior is darker, and cooler, shows that this is not what is happening.

In addition, the Sun goes dark periodically, as I have demonstrated in the many articles I have written about the so called SDO eclipse, and this would be impossible, if the Sun was powered by thermonuclear reactions from within. So, the Sun and probably all stars are cool and dark, on the inside, and therefore White Dwarf Stars are, most probably also, dark and cool, on the inside. And if that is the case, White Dwarf Stars will cool down a lot faster than the models would have us believe.

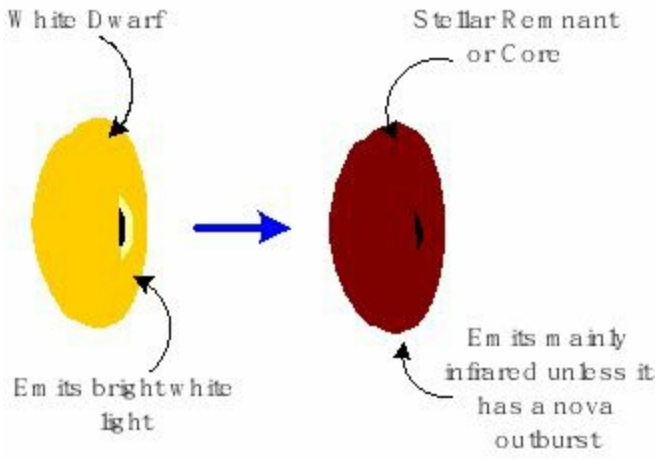


Figure 914. A White Dwarf star evolves into a Brown Dwarf star, and in the process, it changes, from emitting bright white light, to mainly infrared light, but it is still capable of nova outbursts and therefore of having hydrogen fusion, on its surface

Now, the fact that Stellar Cores stars are dark, when they first come into the solar system, means that they have a temperature of about 1000 K, or lower. This temperature is supposedly too low for fusion reactions to be possible, but yet these objects start to glow, emit visible light, and have plasma ejections, and this should only be possible if fusion reactions are once again happening on the star's surface. A possible explanation for this is that the type of fusion that goes on in the star is not fusion at high temperatures, but what is called cold fusion, or LENR (low energy nuclear reactions). For this type of nuclear reactions, electrical input is

necessary. But a star's electric potential energy, which it obtains at birth is what really powers a star, so it is not surprising that the same electric potential energy is what enables fusion reactions on a star's surface. Also, Brown Dwarf stars seem to also be able to absorb electric potential energy from the Sun, so they may be boosting their ability to power cold fusion reactions that way.

There are some current research and development projects that use the concept of cold fusion. Cold fusion is fusion reactions in which one element is changed into another, at room temperature. It also goes by the name LENR, which stands for low energy nuclear reactions. One such project involves the hydrino, which uses lower energy states, than the known ground state, of the hydrogen atom. In other words, the one electron, in the hydrogen atom moves to a lower energy state, or to a state, closer to the nucleus, than was thought possible, and in the process energy is released.

Another concept uses an electrical potential difference, which initiates the fusion of hydrogen and lithium, from a powdery mixture of nickel, lithium and lithium aluminum hydride, to form a beryllium isotope, which decays into 2 helium nuclei and excess energy is given off. Also some of the nickel transmutes into copper. This reaction gives off energy, in the form of heat, and in a star this heat would go into the ionized gas, above the star's surface, thus possibly explaining why a star's corona is hotter than its surface.

Thus, observational evidence gathered on Stellar Cores, over many years, and the observational evidence, which I have detailed in this article, suggests that the Stellar Cores, close to our Sun, are cooled down White Dwarf Stars, with the same, but perhaps weakened, characteristics and capabilities of White Dwarf Stars. It also seems

that these stars grow in size as they cool down, or as they evolve from the white dwarf to the brown dwarf star stage. Furthermore these objects are able to rejuvenate and start operating much like main sequence stars once they have absorbed enough energy form the Sun.

In the next chapter we will look more closely at the observation of Stellar Cores, their concentration around the Sun and their possible effects on the Sun.

I did not make the decision to leave South Africa lightly. In fact, I agonized over it. I don't deal with change very well, so leaving everything I knew and that I was comfortable with was not easy but the fact that I had felt that I had been irradiated with something whilst lecturing made the idea of going back to lecturing unattractive, even though teaching students had been one of my great pleasures in life. In the end I decided that I needed to leave and go to the United States and work with Scott. However I was still assailed with doubts. Everyone around me also thought that it was a very bad idea, including the pastor at my church. However, every time I prayed about it, I felt that it was God's will and that was what I was supposed to do. So I took a step of faith and bought the ticket to go to the United States. I often woke up extremely scared of what I was about to do but I persisted and with Scott's encouragement and support, I eventually made the trip which took one and a half days, to my final destination in the United States.

Chapter 10

Stellar Core observation, concentration and their possible effects on the Sun

I was understandably exhausted when I finally got to meet Scott in person but he was always very kind and understanding. It took me about three weeks to get used to the huge time difference and so I suffered from jet lag for most of that time, which made working difficult but I did what I could. I found working with Scott very easy and comfortable. We obviously worked well together and his plans started to unfold.

I started working on this book. It was exciting for me to work on the book and to see it take shape. I knew that God had given me a gift for writing but to actually see the book take shape in front of my eyes was very exciting. I wanted so much to let people know about what was going on in the Solar System and I felt that God wanted people to know the truth. In fact, what was happening was a sign of the end of the age and the soon return of Jesus Christ to the earth and he wanted people to know about it. In Luke 21:35 it states 'And there will be signs in the sun, in the moon, and in the stars'. And indeed the greatest sign was happening with the sun. Our Sun had been invaded by very old stars and these stars were draining our Sun. Their effect on the Sun would I was sure eventually turn it into one of them which would mean that the Sun would stop emitting light with catastrophic results for our planet.

In chapter 9, we learnt about the many similarities between White Dwarfs and Stellar Cores or Stellar Remnants. These many

similarities lead to the conclusion that Stellar Cores are evolved or aged White Dwarfs. These objects seem to have a large variation in size. Figure 1 shows some very small Stellar Cores in the Sun's corona. Three are indicated by blue arrows but many more are visible in the Sun's Corona. This kind of numbers in just a small portion of the Sun leads me to believe that there may now be many thousands of these Stellar Cores in the Sun's Corona. All of them will be absorbing energy, and plasma, from the Sun, and thus rejuvenating, whilst the Sun loses and energy.

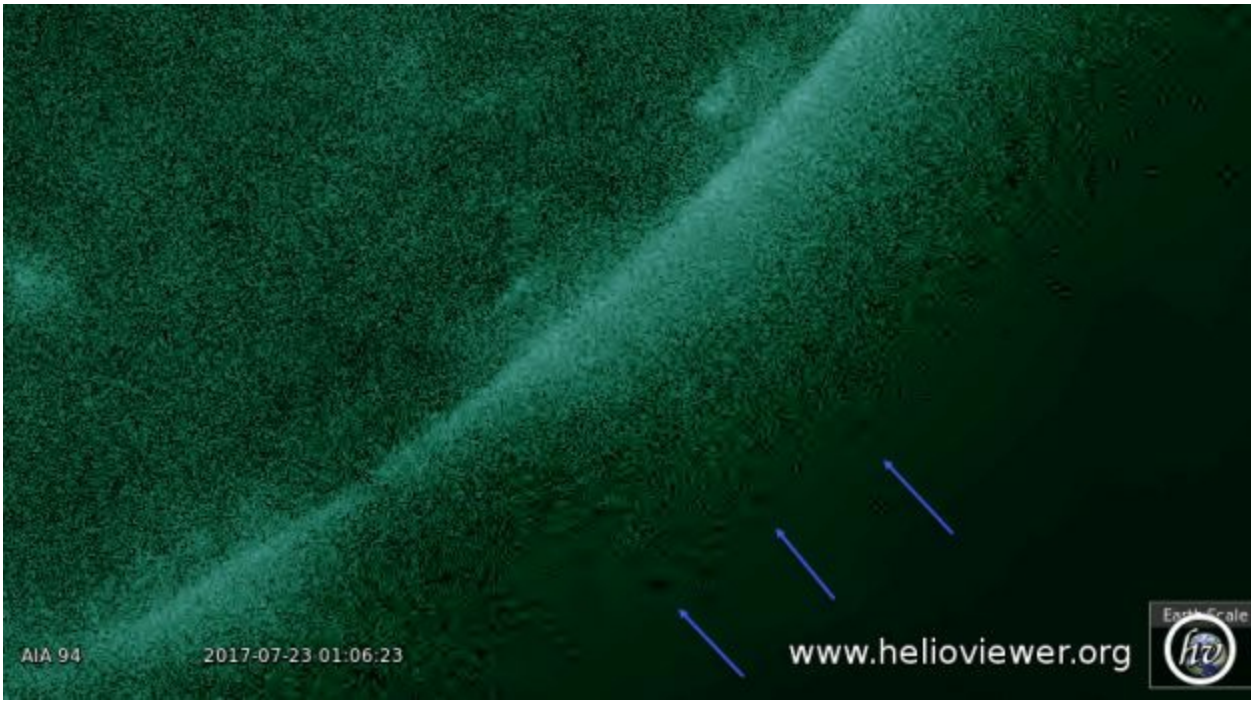


Figure 10.1. SDO image from July 23rd 2017 in 9.4 nm (x ray) at 6:23 (UTC). Several very small Stellar Cores s are indicated by blue arrows. These objects are about the same size as the earth.

We can clearly see a ring structure around a dark center for most of the objects we see in the SDO image shown in figure 10.1. The ring structure is the Stellar Core's envelope. The core is visible through the opening in the center. The fact that the core appears to be dark shows that it is not emitting light, in this case x-rays, as this is an x-ray image. But they are definitely emitting x-rays from

the envelope otherwise we would not see them. Only a star with helium or another element, heavier than helium, in its plasma, or ionized state, would be able to emit x-rays. It also takes a very strong internal electric field to ionize gaseous particles. So these objects now have a strong internal electric field.

In figure 10.2 below, we see images coming from the Japanese Hinode satellite. It shows more of these objects, which appear as black round objects, arriving at the Sun. The images are also in x-ray. In the first image we see 3 objects on the Sun's left. The first two images are only 6 seconds apart and in the second image we see 4 objects. This is partly due to the corona growing outwards in those few seconds. It shrinks again, in the next image, which is from 7 seconds later, indicating a huge fluctuation in the Sun's corona, which is therefore most probably reacting to these objects. In the fourth image, from 6 minutes later, we see 5 objects and the first to arrive is now on the Sun's right hand side.

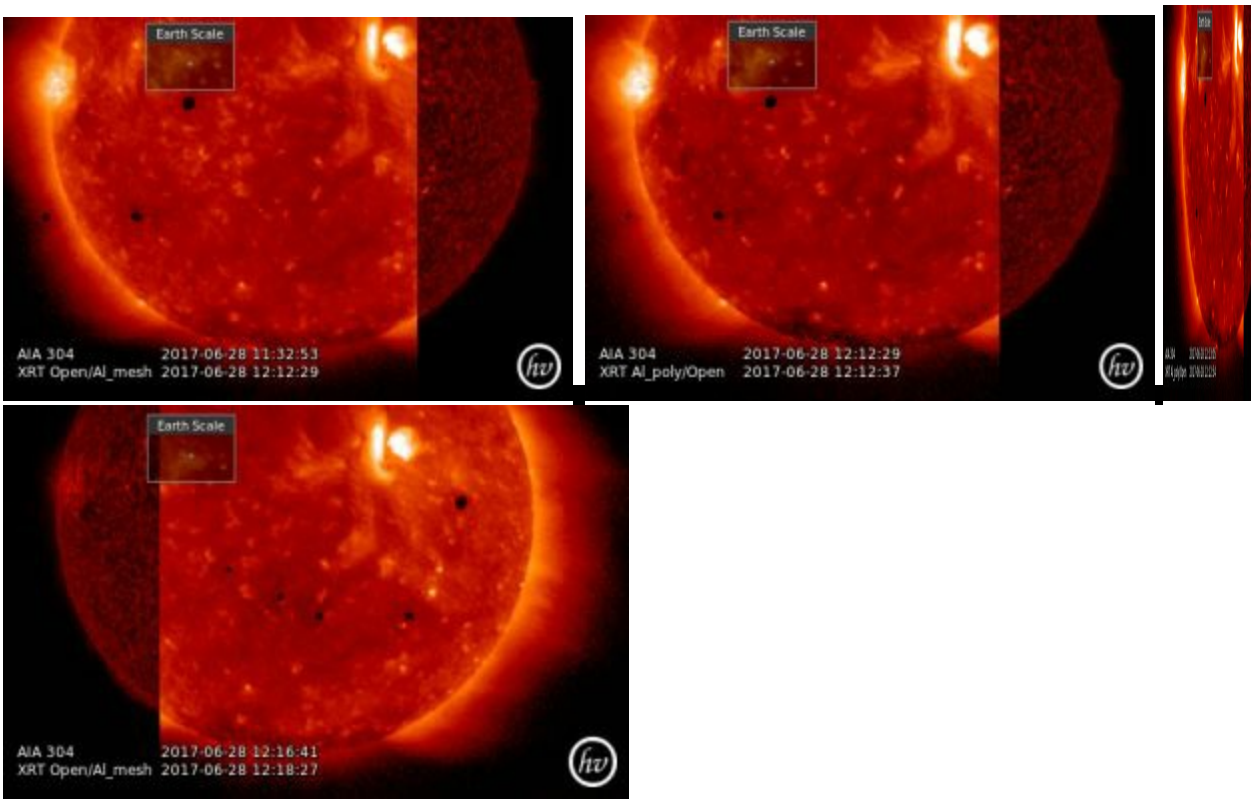


Figure 10.2. X-ray images provided by the Hinode spacecraft from June 28th 2017 showing several objects moving across the Sun's surface. The objects seem to range in size from about 4 times the size of the earth to about the size of the earth. Five objects are seen in the 4th image. The additional layer comes from the SDO satellite and provides perspective as to where on the Sun the Hinode satellite is imaging.

The fact that the objects moved in across the Sun's corona and to the right is an indication that they were arriving at the Sun. The fact that the satellite operators took the first few images only seconds apart shows that they were expecting this arrival and wanted to observe it. The fact that the Sun's Corona reacted in the way it did shows that these are powerful objects probably with a strong magnetic field, which is to be expected of Stellar Cores, which gain a very high magnetic field by ejecting most of the gas they had as main sequence stars, at the end of the Red Giant Phase.

The objects also do not come and leave either. They stay at the Sun. Figure 10.3 shows another Hinode image superimposed on a SDO 304 Angstrom image, so that we can see where the image comes from on the Sun. The image is from July 8th 2017. Two of those dark objects are visible in the image and indicated by blue arrows. This is an indication that these objects are attracted to the Sun and that they stay with it probably for as long as it takes to completely replenish their internal energies.

There is no sign of a Stellar Core envelope with these Hinode objects as for the SDO ones, shown in figure 10.1. This does not mean that they are not there but they are not emitting x-rays yet. This is an indication that these objects gain energy, and eventually are able to emit x-rays.

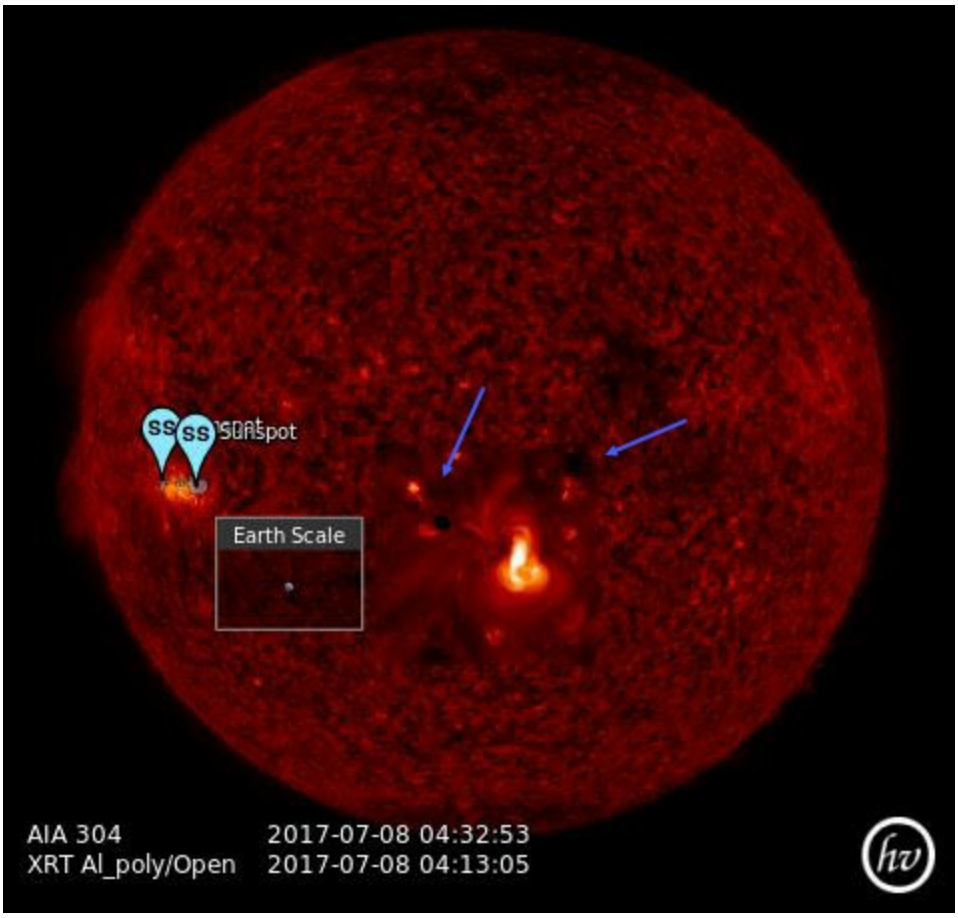


Figure 10.3.. Hinode (x-ray) from July 8th 2017 showing that 2 of the dark objects that arrived at the Sun on June 28th 2017 have not left.

Figure 10.4 shows a close up of the third image, in figure 1, in which 3 of the dark objects, indicated by blue arrows, are visible, but other objects are also visible in the Sun's corona, which are indicated by green arrows. The other objects are not nearly as dark, the envelope can be discerned and the part of the core visible through the envelope is not black but brown, indicating that these objects have gained enough energy to emit x-rays from the envelope and even some from the core. So it is very likely that these other objects have been at the Sun for quite some time and have therefore absorbed significant amounts of energy from the Sun. They have thus gone some way into regenerating themselves

toward the point where they will once again be able to operate like main sequence stars, albeit much smaller ones as they only seem to gain a small layer of plasma, which is not even close in size to what they would have had at the beginning of their lives as main sequence stars.

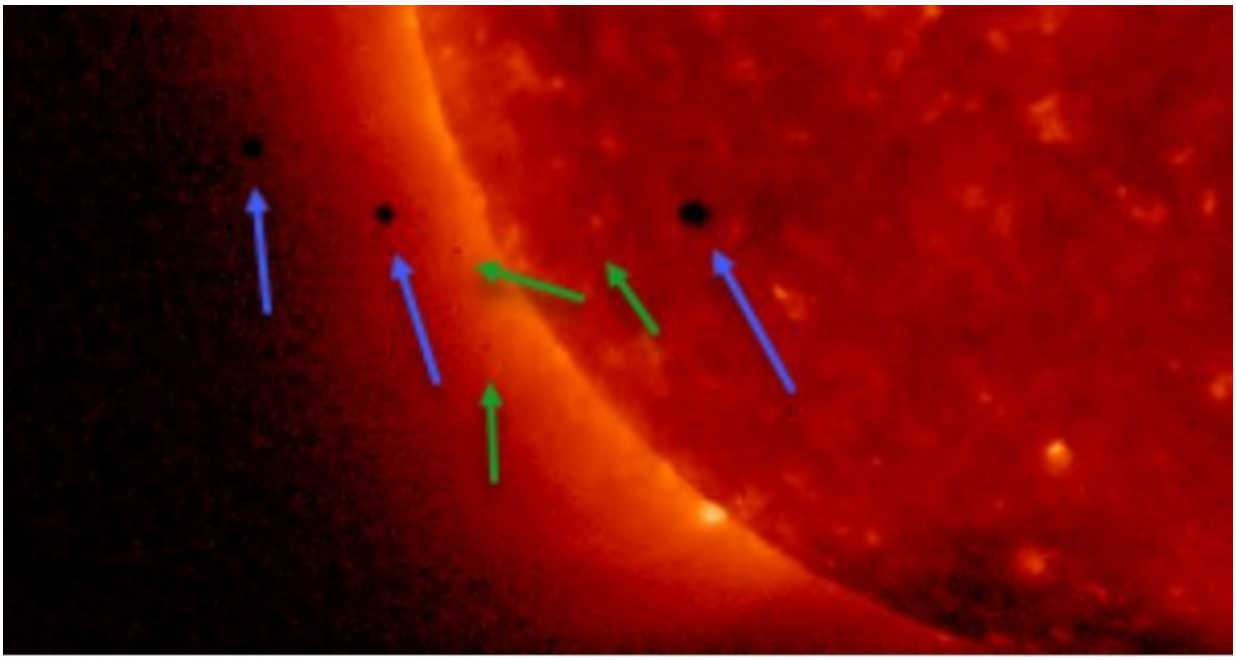


Figure 10.4. Close up view of three of the objects (blue arrows) in the third image in figure 1. The objects seem to be surrounded by glowing plasma from the Sun, indicating they are moving in the Sun's corona. Smaller objects (green arrows) seem to accompany the larger objects.

Now, Since White Dwarfs are about the same size as the Earth, the Stellar Remnants appearing in the x-ray image in figure 10.1 are about the same size as the accepted White Dwarfs size. However, we also have some very large Stellar Cores in the inner Solar System. The 2007 Stellar Core, the subject of chapter 7, was 1.7 times the size of Jupiter, and the Large Blue Stellar Core, which was the subject of chapter 8, was about 3.3 times the size of

Jupiter, or one third of the size of the Sun. However, the 2012 Stellar Core observed drawing plasma from the Sun and shown in figure 10.2, was smaller than Jupiter, but 5 times larger than the Earth.

The way the 2012 Stellar Core size was estimated is illustrated in figure 3 below. A very simple method uses the diameter of the object and compares it to the Sun's diameter, by placing them side by side in a line, along the Sun's diameter. The Sun's diameter is 21 circles in length.

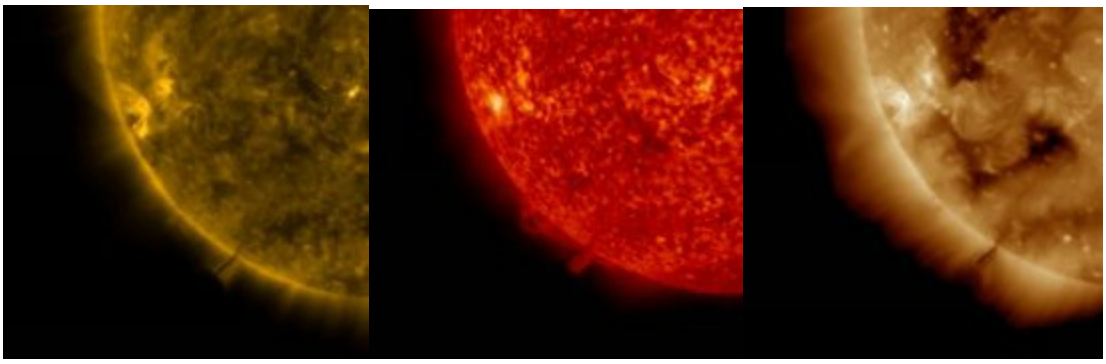


Figure 10.2. Images of the Sun, as detected by the SDO satellite, on March 11th 2012, at 6:34 (UTC), in the 17.1, 30.4 and 19.3 nm (ultraviolet) wavelengths. A dark spherical object is seen drawing plasma from the Sun. The object is about half the radius of Jupiter.

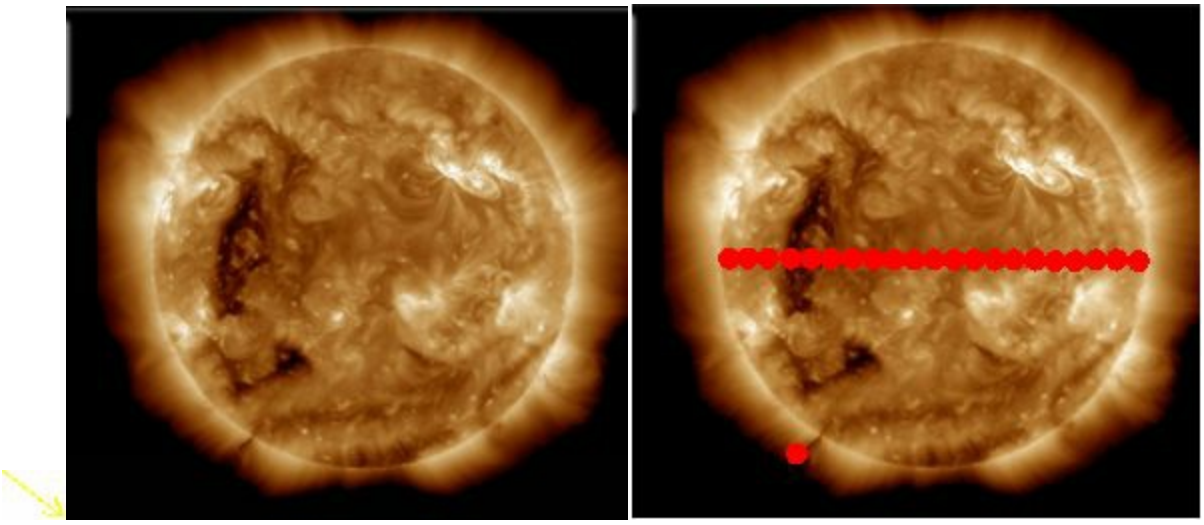
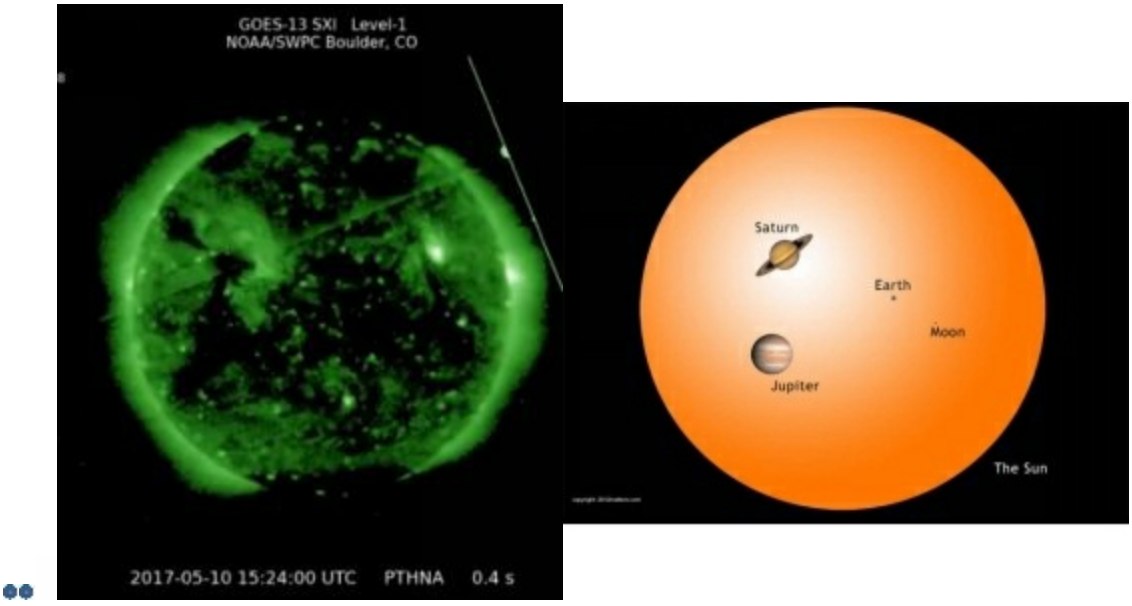


Figure 10.3. On the right: SDO image of the Sun in the 19.3 nm wavelength, from March 11th 2012 at 6:34 (UTC), the object of interest is indicated by a yellow arrow. On the right: The Sun's diameter is 21 times larger than the object's diameter. The object is therefore about half the size of Jupiter, or 5 times larger than the earth.

The third Stellar Core, the size of which we may attempt to estimate, was observed in a GOES image from May 2017. The object was half hidden behind a cut off-line. Also, the object is obviously an x-ray source and therefore not a planet. Only stars have strong enough internal electric fields to ionize their outer layers, and to accelerate particles away from their surfaces. Planets and Brown Dwarfs, which are more like gas giant planets than stars, do not have this capability. The GOES image, showing the object of interest, appears on the left in figure 10.4. On the right, in figure 10.4, is an image of the Sun, and Jupiter, as well as several other known planets in the Solar System. This image is used to compare the size of the GOES Stellar Core and Jupiter. The object turns out to have about one third, or 0.33 times, the size of Jupiter.



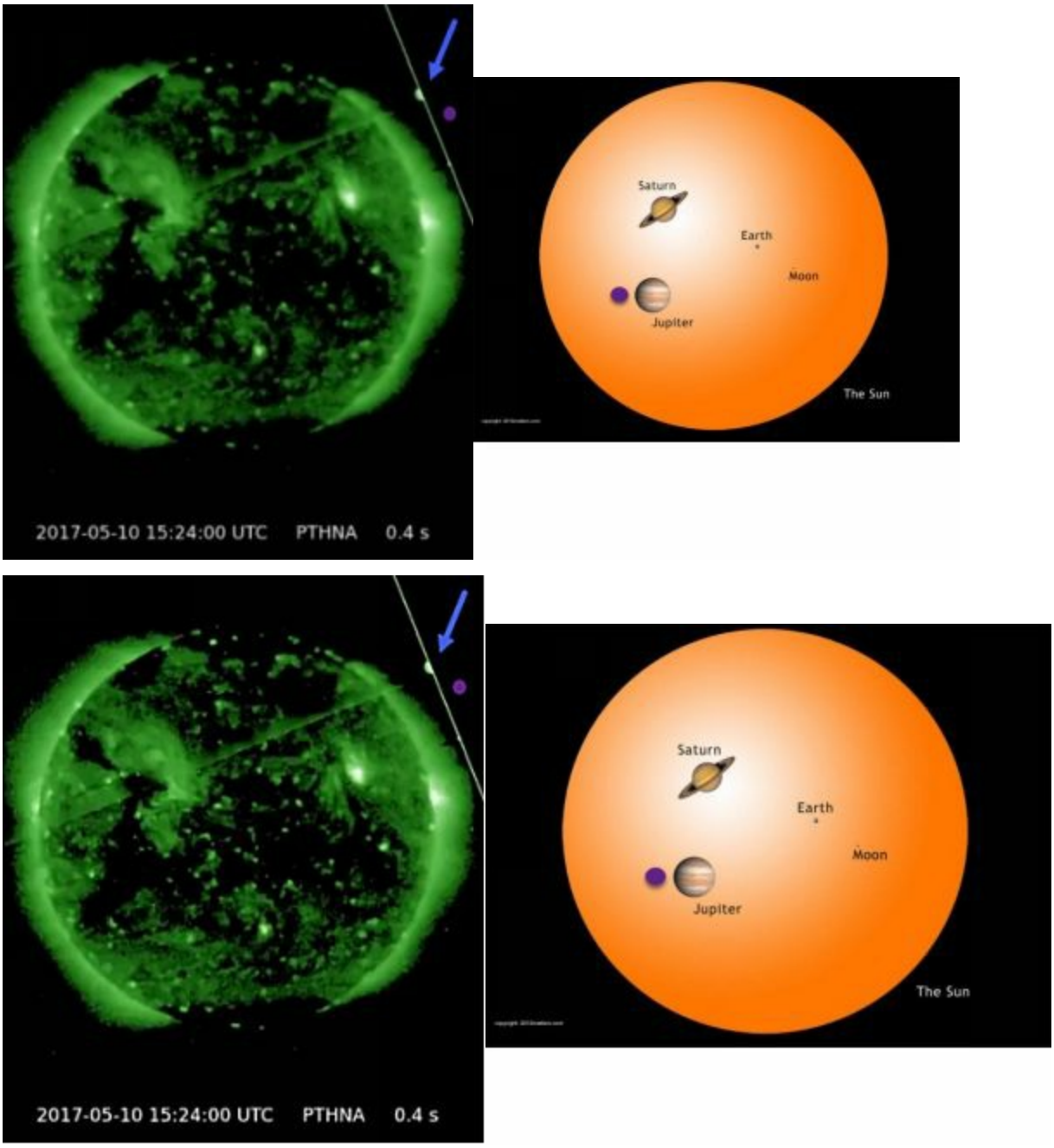


Figure 10.4. On the left: GOES image (x-ray) from May 10th 2017, at 15:24 (UTC), an object, indicated by a blue arrow, is partially hidden by a cut-off line. On the right: an image of the Sun, and various other known objects, in the solar system, drawn to scale. The blue circle, next to the blue arrow is around the same size as the object, and when it is placed next to Jupiter, appears to be about a third of its size.

Another much larger object appeared in a LASCO C2 image on July 23rd 2017. The object appeared just as a CME erupted from the Sun. It is impossible for a CME to have such a perfectly spherical shape in it, unless there is a solid spherical object producing such a shape. The object appeared to be moving away from the Sun; it was dark and had a small amount of lighter material around its edges. This material was most probably part of its envelope. This object has to be another Stellar Core as only this kind of object would be able to be at home in the 3 million degree environment of the Sun's corona and in the midst of the huge CME that erupted from the Sun.

In fact since these objects, as we saw in the case of the Blue Stellar Remnant, draw plasma from the Sun it is likely that the large Stellar Core's magnetic field interacted with the Sun's magnetic field thus possibly causing the huge acceleration of particles from the Sun's surface resulting in the CME. The object is shown in figures 10.9 and 10.0. The Sun's size is indicated by the white circle on the occulter. The occulter is the red circle in the center of the image shown in figure 9. The object is clearly a little larger than the Sun.

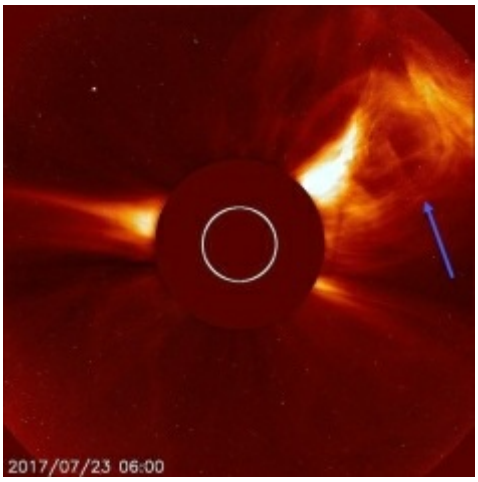


Figure 10.5. SOHO spacecraft LASCO C2 image from July 23rd 2017 at 6:00 (UTC). A very large object is clearly visible and

indicated by a blue arrow.

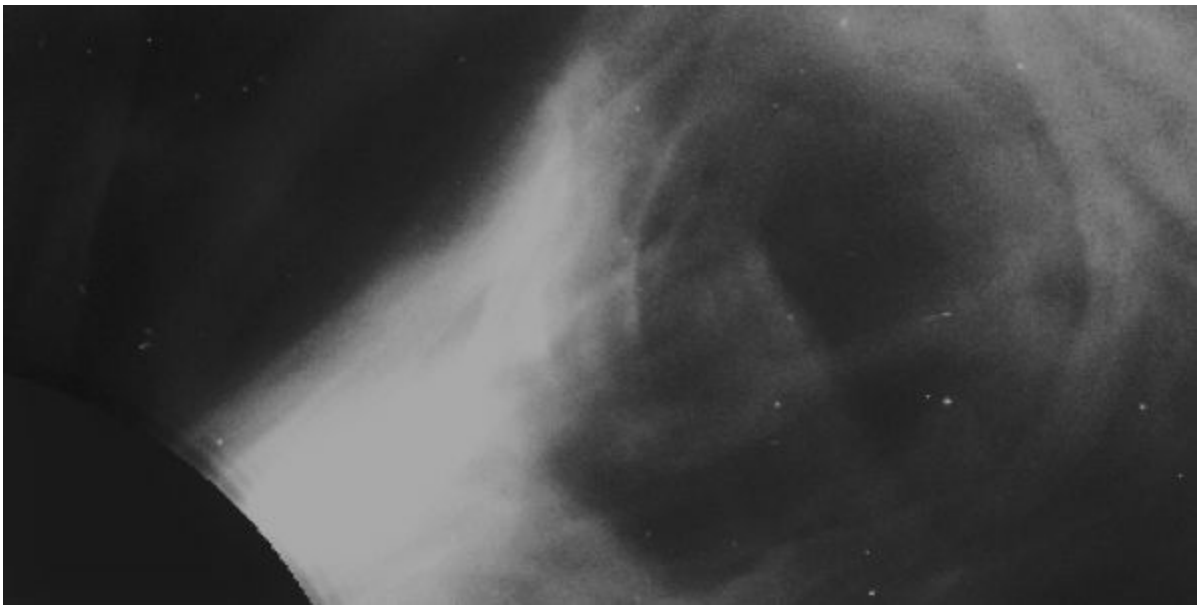


Figure 10.6. Close up view of the object shown in figure 9. The object is clearly spherical and therefore a solid object and not a part of the CME.

The object also moves away from the Sun ahead of the CME as shown by the images shown in figure 10.7 below. Since these objects connect magnetically to the Sun this shows that the Sun's magnetic field must have changed dramatically at the time of the CME. We do know that CMEs occur where the Sun's magnetic field is the most intense, which leads to magnetic reconnections resulting in the acceleration of particles away from the Sun's surface. Figure 10.8 shows an illustration of the type of magnetic reconnection that leads to an intense acceleration of solar plasma away from the Sun.

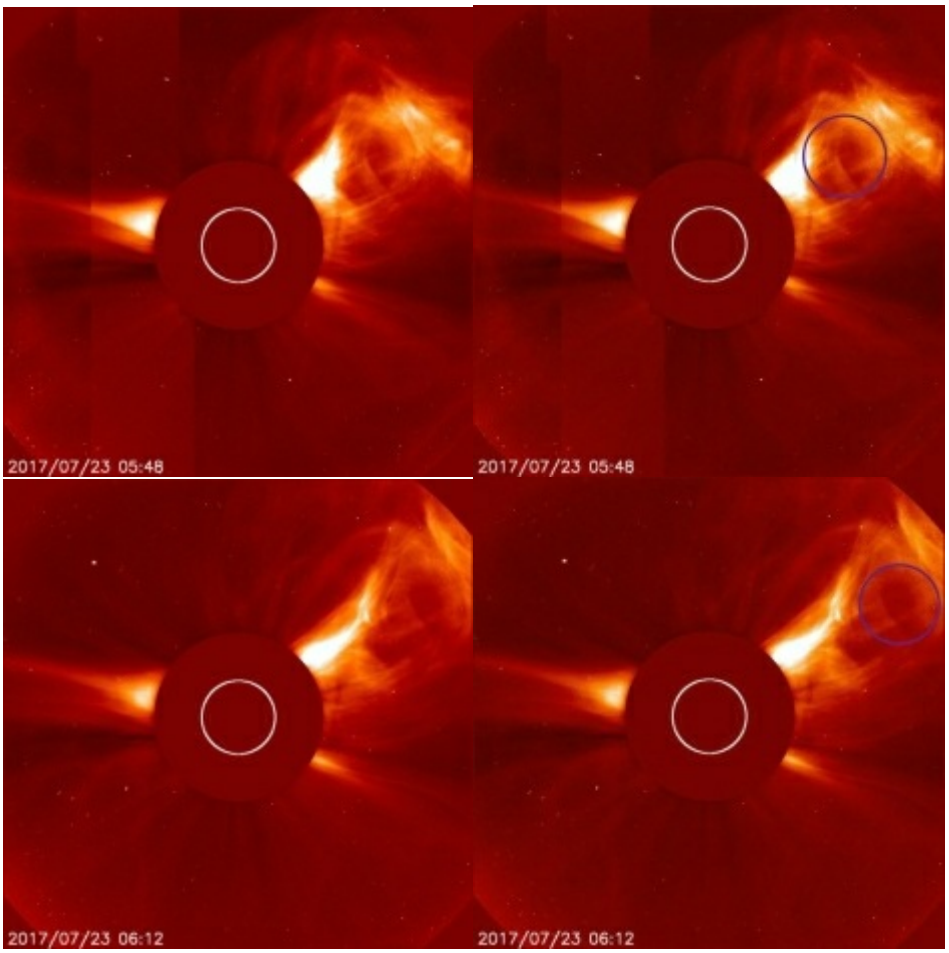


Figure 10.7. On the left: SOHO spacecraft LASCO C2 image from July 23rd 2017 at 5:48 and 6:12 (UTC). On the right: The same images with a blue circle indicating the object's position. The object clearly caught in the 6:00 (UTC) images shown in figures 10.5 and 10.6 is also apparent in these images. The object seems to be moving away from the Sun.

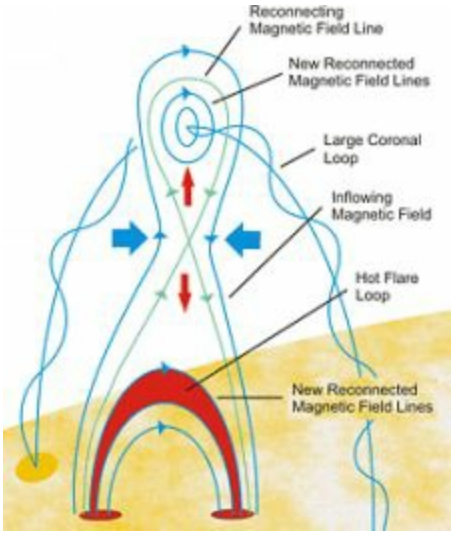


Figure 10.8. Illustration of the magnetic reconnection that occurs when a CME erupts. A CME is a large amount of solar plasma that becomes separated from the Sun's grasp as the magnetic field also separates through the magnetic connection that occurs. The plasma then accelerates away from the Sun.

The fact that this extremely large object moves away from the Sun, shows that it is responding to the Sun's changing magnetic field. An object of this size would have to be more massive than the Sun and should have led to the Sun's complete disruption if they were interacting gravitationally. And what would have happened to the rest of the Solar system should have been even more catastrophic. But yet the object moves away from the Sun as if repelled. This is a complete refute of the accepted theory that objects are attracted to each other due to the gravitational force and that the Solar System's planets are attached to the Sun through the gravitational attraction. In the light of this evidence and many more instances that I have pointed out throughout this book, it is simply impossible that gravity plays any major role in the interaction and evolution of astronomical bodies.

Now, Stellar Cores come in many different sizes but as we observed in the case of the Big Blue Stellar Core these objects

ionize and transfer their envelopes to the Sun and absorb plasma from the Sun. We have also seen that many of the objects in SECCHI images are able to have plasma discharges, nova outbursts and even what seems to be CMEs. But yet some are dark and so do not emit visible light. This suggests that these objects when they arrive at the Sun are not able to emit visible light but by connecting magnetically to the Sun, plasma from the Sun transfers from the Sun to them and through this transfer of plasma they seem to gain enough energy to keep the plasma ionized and start emitting light and even possibly having nuclear reactions in this layer of ionized gas.

Also, some Stellar Cores have envelopes that are disk shaped, we saw a few of these in the Large Blue Solid Core images and some like the Large Blue one had just about no envelope. This suggests that possibly Stellar Cores lose their envelopes as they age and the ones that have disk shaped envelopes have not lost most of their envelopes which they had as a White Dwarf. However, the Large Blue one did not have much of its own envelope left but since it was ionizing what was left of it and absorbing plasma form the Sun it is likely that they all exchange particles with the Sun, and through it absorb energy, as well as the Sun's plasma and then eventually start emitting light. I like to call those that have reached the stage where they emit light and have churning plasma on their surfaces rejuvenated.

When I was 13 years old I attended an International School in Portugal, run by Irish nuns. I had by that time spent some time in South Africa and had learnt to speak English reasonable well but at the schools entrance exams the headmistress though that I needed help with writing in English. So she undertook to make me write an essay every single day for many months. I am now very thankful for that exercise as it really improved my command of the

English language and it developed my writing skills. Also, I understood that a good teacher can make a huge difference in a young person's lives and so do the best I could for them. I made a point of telling my students to learn from the old theories but not to see them as fact. I tried to teach them to think both logically and critically and I was rewarded with many students coming back years later and thanking me for the way I had taught them.

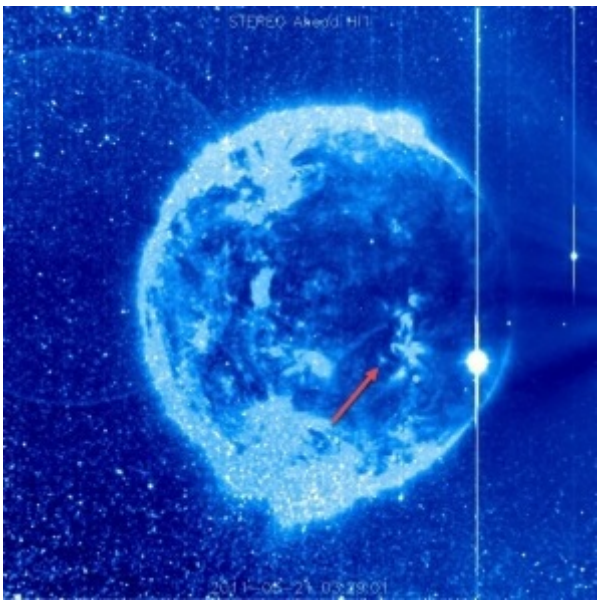


Figure 10.9. Hi1- A (visible light) image, provided by SECCHI, from March 21st 2011, at 3:29 (UTC). A large object appears in the image. The red arrow indicates the presence of solar flaring activity from the surface of the object, indicating that it is a star.

The same image appears in chapter 6.

Figure 10.9 shows an Hi1-A image of one of these Stellar Cores that has rejuvenated completely as it is covered in churning plasma, and even has solar flaring activity. It therefore looks like what we would expect a main sequence star to look like except for its shape. Main sequence stars are spherical in shape, this object is lemon shaped. The reason why main sequence stars are spherical is because they are mainly gas, so that their cores are covered in

many layers of gas around the very dense solid, and still forming, core. The internal electric, and magnetic, forces will then shape this large amount of gas into a sphere. But if there is only a thin layer of gas that the star ionizes and therefore becomes plasma, on the surface of a core, the plasma will conform to the shape of the core. Then if the core is not spherical in shape, the plasma surface will not look spherical either. So the image in figure 10.9 shows that the object is a non-spherical Stellar Core with a thin layer of fully ionized plasma on it. It is thus a rejuvenated Stellar Core.

The object is still in the Inner Solar system and must therefore have remained close to the Sun. Therefore even after complete rejuvenation these objects do not leave the Solar system. The fact that they come to the Sun, stay with the Sun, absorb energy and plasma from the Sun and rejuvenate, to the point that they operate as small main sequence stars is an indication of what I believe to be a type of Strong force that seems to act on an astronomical scale. These objects are acting like protons and neutrons in the nucleus which are attracted to each other by the Strong force. Protons are repelled due to the electrostatic force but the strong nuclear force keeps the nucleus together. And just as the nucleus of an atom can have many protons and neutrons in it, it seems that the nucleus of planetary systems can have many stars in them. And that these stars seem to share energy and plasma until possibly all of them shine with the same intensity. In other words until they all reach a state of equilibrium. When our planetary system will reach that point is hard to say, and to predict what can happen, in the meantime, is also hard to predict. One thing is for sure, these objects seem to be destabilizing our Sun leading to possibly stronger and stronger CMEs and solar flares erupting from its surface.

In the United States I had many surprising experiences. I noticed

for instance that people did not think it strange to go out wearing pajamas. The houses were not surrounded by high walls as they were in South Africa and it was safe to walk in the street. I also found out that Scott was an excellent cook. He had actually owned a restaurant once and could make the most delectable salads.

Now, a lot of the observations done on Brown Dwarfs have been, probably purposely, confused with Stellar Core observations. This is because before these objects absorb any energy or plasma from our Sun they are dark, they do not emit any visible, ultraviolet or x-ray light. They will therefore only emit infrared radiation, since all objects that are not at absolute zero kelvin will emit infrared radiation and they are thus, especially from a few light years away very similar to Brown Dwarfs. And even spectroscopic observations will likely show the composition of their envelopes rather than the composition of a Brown Dwarfs atmosphere. And the envelope's composition may be similar to the composition of a Brown Dwarf's atmosphere. Also, some of the observations of Brown Dwarfs have revealed that they have similar characteristics to the Stellar Cores, we have observed in the Solar System, which is an indication that these objects are not Brown Dwarfs but are actually Stellar Cores.

For instance, in addition to having nova outbursts, the Brown Dwarf stars in the solar system are also able to have jet-like plasma ejections as shown in figure 10 below.

Figure 10.10. Hi1-A image from February 21st 2017 at 15:29 (UTC). In addition to a plasma loop ejection, and a nova type outburst, this Brown Dwarf star also has a jet-like ejection

Now, objects thought to be Brown Dwarfs, the substellar objects, have been observed to have jet ejections as the one shown below, which is the largest ever observed, which is 0.7 light years in extent.

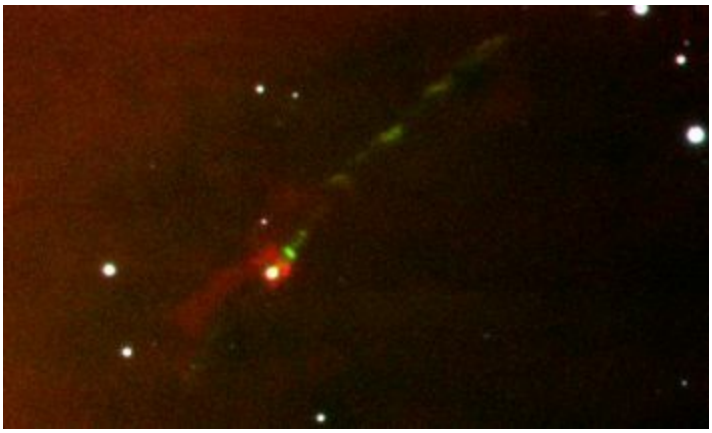


Figure 10.11. Image from phys.org showing the HH 1165 jet launched by a proto (hot) brown dwarf, the jet is 0.7 light years in length.

The object, in figure 10.11, has been identified as a Brown Dwarf or an object which is accepted to be a sub-stellar object, somewhat between a small star and gas giant planet. Yet this object is doing

something that the Stellar Cores in our Solar system are doing. In other words, it has a huge plasma jet ejection. This suggests that some of these objects that are being identified and studied and are at amazing distances from earth, may in fact, not be Brown Dwarfs but Stellar Cores. We also see from the image that there is a cloud of red light emitting gas surrounding the object. This is another factor which suggests that this is a Stellar Core and not a Brown Dwarf. Only stars that release their outer layers of gas, when going through the red giant phase, would be expected to have such a cloud of ionized gas surrounding it.

Another example of objects, which are identified as Brown Dwarfs but are actually more likely to be Stellars are the two objects, making up the Luhman AB system, appearing in the image taken by the Hubble Space telescope, shown in figure 10.12 below, are said to be Brown Dwarfs. From the image we can see that the objects are very close together and seem to be moving as one. They are also surrounded by what seems to be a cloud of illuminated gas.

Figure 10.12. The Luhman AB system, 6 light years away, of two closely orbiting Brown Dwarf stars.

The cloud of gas that surrounds the two objects does not glow as

brightly as the two objects but it does glow, thus indicating that it is experiencing plasma discharges and is thus a cloud of ionized gas. The Stellar Cores in our solar system also have a cloud of ionized gas around them. This cloud is left over from the red giant and white dwarf phases. This therefore indicates that these objects are Stellar Cores.

The objects also seem to have exactly the same size or brightness. It is very difficult for two stars to form according to accepted star formation theory and end up being exactly the same size and have exactly the same luminosity, some millions or billions years after formation. So the fact that these objects look so alike is another confirmation that stars and especially old stars once they become Stellar Remnants share their energy and eventually emit light, at exactly the same wavelength and luminosity and this is what we can expect to happen in our Solar System eventually. This may take hundreds of years though and also since these objects seem to still be arriving, that equilibrium state cannot begin to form. This cannot even start to happen until all the objects have arrived.

In conclusion, my research, which started with the observation that clouds were being illuminated by another star other than the Sun, and that was emitting red light led to a realization that there are in fact many light emitting objects in the Solar System, and a huge number of them were in the Sun's corona. Also, it seemed that these objects were old stars, which I initially named Brown Dwarf Stars, but later named Stellar Cores or Stellar Remnants. In addition, it seemed that most of these objects were able to absorb energy and regenerate, to the point that they were able to emit light like the objects illuminating clouds on earth were doing. It also led to an understanding that stars are electrical in nature and are powered by internal electrical potential energy, which allowed the star to generate electric and magnetic and that this energy dropped

off leading to the beginning of the Red Giant Phase. Thus the Red Giant Phase in stellar evolution seems to be an ageing process that will eventually transform the star into a White Dwarf and then into a Stellar Core. Also, since Stellar Cores have such a huge variation in size, White Dwarfs probably also come in different sizes. There may be more of the size of the earth because most main sequence stars may be of about a size that leads to that size of a core, but since stars also hugely vary in size, White Dwarfs come in many different sizes. This is to be expected as Stellar Cores are cool White Dwarfs and we already know from observing them, in the inner Solar System that Stellar Cores come in very many widely divergent sizes.

In addition, my observations of these objects and their effects on the Sun has led to my understanding that stars have fusion reactions, not in their centers, but on the surface, and that these fusion reactions are cold fusion reactions.

Now, since the Sun is obviously being drained as a result of the large numbers of Stellar Cores absorbing energy and plasma from it, the Sun has to change as a result. One of the consequences that has been directly observed is that the size of the coronal holes has been increasing. However, something which cannot be observed directly is the Sun's internal energy, which must be dropping. This could have two possible repercussions, the Sun could start turning into a Red Giant star prematurely which should start seeing it expand in size and get hotter. The most likely reason why stars turn into Red Giants is that their internal energy decreases so the ionization layer moves toward the core and the gaseous layers on the outside start expanding outward, away from the star's core. But even before this happens, a weakening in the Sun's internal electrical potential energy should see it release plasma from its outer layer more easily than before. This should make the

acceleration of plasma away from the Sun easier than normal which may have the effect of strengthening Coronal Mass Ejections. Stronger Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs) will have implications for Earth as CMEs ionize the ionosphere which will in turn induce currents in the atmosphere, the earth's surface and in the outer core, which will then lead to severe weather, power grid failure, and increased earthquake and volcanic activity.

It was not easy to get used to a new country but with Scotts help I got through the initial jet lag and started enjoying the freedom of being able to work solely on my planet x research. Also the evidence and discoveries kept happening. Scott was getting more and more expert at finding evidence and grabbing better and better images. I on the other hand was gaining more and more understanding of what was actually going on in the Solar System and with the Sun.

At the same time the sky was getting redder at sunset, which is an indication that the red light emitting object illuminating the atmosphere was getting close or getting brighter. After looking at Revelation 12:1-3: 'And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars: And she being with child cried, travailing in birth, and pained to be delivered. And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and behold a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads.'

Now I believe that this scripture is most probably talking about the woman being the Virgo constellation and the child in her womb was probably Jupiter and represented the Church. Jupiter entered the womb of Virgo on November 20th 2016 and is to stay there for 9.5 months before exiting on September 23rd 2017. Now, 9.5

months is the human gestation period. Also, on September 23rd, the Sun will rise in Virgo so that the woman looks like she is clothed with the Sun. At the feet of Virgo, the moon will be found. Then upon her head, a crown of twelve stars will be found formed by the 9 stars of the constellation Leo, with the addition of the planets Mercury, Venus and Mars. The birth of Jupiter seems to be a sign pointing to the birth or resurrection of the church. I don't think it means that it will necessary happen on this day but it points to it happening soon. The last time that the same sign appeared in the sky was 5932 years ago, in 3915 BC, when Adam and Eve were expected to be on Earth.

In addition, the sign seems to be complete when we realize that we have a red light emitting object in the sky, which corresponds to the Red Dragon mentioned in Revelation 12 verse 3. Now I don't think that the resurrection will necessary happen on this day but I think this is a sign that it is very near.

The facts are clear and the world population has a right to know what is happening, but "The Powers that Be" do not want us to know! We have already seen a major increase in earthquake and volcanic activity that is unprecedented and the earth is becoming a very dangerous place because of this.

The BIG question is, "HOW DO WE PREPARE FOR SOMETHING LIKE THIS?"

Well, I will take a quote from Scott, "Knowledge is Power and Power is Knowledge"

We must be given the chance to understand what is happening and a chance to fight for what we believe in. Some of us will perish and some will survive, but in the end humanity will go on.

The End for Now!